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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5 and 16.

Nazi Warship Torpedoed; Naval Reserves' Term Full; John Roosevelt in Navy

The World's Day—June 13, 1941

Air and Sea: German Pocket Battleship Hit

A German pocket battleship was hit by a torpedo fired by a British plane off the Norwegian coast early today, the British Air Ministry announced.

The RAF's heaviest raid on Germany's industrial Ruhr was reported in London to have damaged industrial plants and other objectives. [Page 6.]

German warplanes, according to German High Command, sank 28,000 tons of British shipping space during the night and destroyed eight British planes.

Unidentified warplanes dropped five bombs on Britain's Gibraltar fortress, causing undisclosed damage.

Washington: Naval Reservists' Tour of Duty

The Navy announced that all enlisted men of the Naval Reserve called to active duty would be retained for the duration of the national emergency.

The House passed legislation to exclude from the country aliens, otherwise admissible, whose presence would menace the public safety. The measure now goes to the White House.

The Senate approved President Roosevelt's request for $150,000,000 to provide schools, streets, waterworks, sewers, or other community facilities in areas congested by the defense program.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, asked five automobile manufacturers to cancel announced price increases, saying such action would "aid in resisting inflation."

Congressional action was completed on legislation authorizing Federal crop insurance on cotton. To date such crop insurance has been limited to wheat.

The House supported President Roosevelt's request that next year's relief appropriation be $886,000,000, rejecting proposals to increase or reduce the total.

Warned of a desperate power shortage for production of vitally-needed aluminum for bombers, the House quickly approved an additional appropriation of $40,000,000 to enable the Tennessee Valley Authority to step up its electric production by 117,000 kilowatts.

Mass promotions announced by the War Department in Army orders advanced 237 majors to the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel and gave 284 captains permanent promotions to the rank of major.

Locations of five new Air Corps schools were announced by the War Department as a part of the undertaking to step up training of pilots from 12,000 to 30,000 annually. The schools will be located at Midland, Texas; Victorville, Calif.; Sebring, Fla.; Lubbock, Texas, and Higley, Ariz.

New England: Ex-Union Members Get Damages

John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, today joined his three brothers in the country's armed forces, quitting his Boston department store position to enter the Navy. [Page 2.]

Local draft board quotas for the 11th and 12th draft calls in Massachusetts between June 25 and July 10 were announced. [Page 5.]

Crown Princess Juliana of The Netherlands received an honorary degree from Mt. Holyoke College at South Hadley, Mass. [Page 1.]

Parking problems of big cities will have to be solved by off-the-curb parking, a traffic conference at M. I. T. was told. [Page 4.]

First Division soldiers returned to Fort Devens after overwhelming a highly mechanized "enemy" in northern Massachusetts. [Page 5.]

Permission for transfer of 10 German sailors, charged with sabotage of their vessels, from the East Cambridge Jail to the Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn., was sought from Federal authorities by Dr. Herbert Scholz, German Consul in Boston.

National: Army to Get Cuba Mail Liner

New York (AP)—The 11,520-ton Cuba Mail liner Oriente, liberally used in the New York-Cuba cruise trade, arrived from Havana and will be turned over to the Army immediately.

In Europe: Mussolini Orders Wage Increases

On Premier Mussolini's orders, the Confederation of Italian Employers and Workers has voted for wage increases, to be worked out and applied before June 16, for commercial and industrial employees, and with special allowances for heads of families. The announcement said "the present situation of prices and wages" occasioned the decision.

Adolf Hitler had made demands of such magnitude on Soviet Premier Joseph V. Stalin that acceptance would virtually end Russia's military hold on both the Baltic and Black Seas, London reports said. Dispatches from Helsingfors, Finland, under the Russian thumb, quoted well-informed quarters there last night as saying Germany had enlarged demands on the Kremlin. As this dispatch was being relayed through Germany the telephone connection was suddenly cut. [Page 6.]

In the Orient: Further Tokyo-Indies Parley?

The Japanese Cabinet approved instructions to Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japan's envoy in the stalemated economic negotiations with the Netherlands Indies, and indications were that he would be directed to parley further.

A fleet of heavily-laden Japanese supply ships were reported to have arrived at Hainan Island, off the South China coast. About 2,000 Japanese soldiers were reported to have left Haiphong for Hainan. Additional Japanese warplanes were reported arriving at Hanoi, Indo-China capital, where the Japanese have a base.

Middle East: Free French Surround Damascus

Circassian cavalry of the Free French Army were surrounding Damascus preparatory to the final assault on the ancient city. Reports from within the besieged city said that once outer defenses were pierced, the city would not be defended. [Page 1.]

Australian troops driving up the Lebanese coast toward Beirut were reported to have passed beyond Sidon, about 25 miles south of Beirut.

British bombers were reported by the French to have bombed Beirut during the night, while Tel-Aviv, Palestine, was raided heavily by Axis planes.

French and British exchange of notes continued the diplomatic conflict over the invasion of Syria. [Pages 1 and 7.]

The World's Day—June 14, 1941

Friday, June 13, 1941

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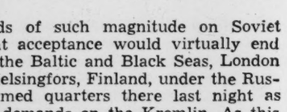
"The race is not to the swift" (With Italian Translation)

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Hitler Paper Banned For Goebbels Article

By the Associated Press

Berlin, June 13

Part of an edition of Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, containing an article by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels which said the British would fall into error if they thought water was an insurmountable obstacle, was order confiscated today.

Dr. Goebbels said the British have a traditional attitude toward military matters and are slow to adjust themselves to technical developments. The German Army, on the other hand, takes nothing for granted, experiments constantly, works out old problems in the light of technical advances, he wrote.

Workers Win In Their Suit Against Union

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13 (AP)—In the first decision of its kind in this State, a Superior Court jury brought in a verdict last night awarding $20,600 to 16 former employees of the Atlantic Mills, Olneyville. Defendants in the case were a labor union and two of its officers, accused of having maliciously obtained the 16 workers' discharge.

The verdicts upheld the right of a union member to resign without being penalized, a right which was sustained by Judge Alberic A. Archambault in his charge.

Defendants were local 2103, Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America (A. F. L.) and its President and Secretary, Joseph Sylvia and James M. Horrigan.

Each of the 16 plaintiffs sought $3,000 damages. The men, some of whom had worked at the plant many years, were dropped by the management last July, under a contract with the union, for nonpayment of dues several months after they resigned, according to testimony.

Judge Archambault said in his charge that "any person . . . may resign at any time if the creation of the membership is the result merely of joining, without specific agreement."

"If he joints for a fixed time, then of course the contract is fixed in membership, and could not be terminated except by agreement," the judge said.

Strike Voted

WATERBURY, Conn., June 13 (AP)—A Congress of Industrial Organizations union organizer announced last night that workers at the three Connecticut plants of the American Brass Company—working night and day on national defense orders—had authorized a strike to enforce demands for a wage increase.

The official, John J. Driscoll, international representative of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' union, asserted, however, that no further action would be taken pending a mediation meeting next Tuesday with Deputy State Labor Commissioner Morgan R. Mooney and the management.

The announcement followed tabulation of ballots cast by workers at the company's Waterbury, Torrington and Ansonia plants.

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

House Votes Impeachment Of Coakley

Move is approved by vote of 144 to 75; Herter leads bitter political struggle.

As the spectacular climax to a bitter, two-hour political battle on Beacon Hill, Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley (D) was today impeached by the Massachusetts House of Representatives for "misconduct and maladministration in office."

From a seat in the crowded, tense spectators' gallery overlooking the House chamber, Mr. Coakley—veteran of 50 years of political wars—watched his forces bow before the relentless hammering of House Speaker Christian A. Herter, and go down to defeat by a vote of 144-75.

The scene in the House was one unparalleled in the memory of Beacon Hill observers. Employing every political stratagem at his command, Representative Michael J. Neville (D) of Cambridge fought desperately to delay the impeachment move and recommit the motion to committee, but failed.

The vote which defeated the move toward recommittal was 142 to 77.

In both the preliminary and final roll calls, Democrats joined with Republicans in the move to end the Councilor's long and much attacked political career. Twelve Democrats went on record for impeachment in the second vote.

Trial Before Senate

The impeachment trial must now be held in the Senate, after House preliminaries are concluded.

The Special House Committee which, after an investigation of pardons administration in Massachusetts, recommended impeachment to the House, charged Mr. Coakley with using "political influence to secure pardons for criminals . . . in direct violation of his oath of office."

Mr. Coakley and his son, Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., watched the bitter fight for continuance of his political career from the spectators' gallery. So crowded was the gallery that a State House officer first refused Mr. Coakley entrance. He had to "force his way" to a seat, he later complained.

Struggle on the House floor centered around the motion for recommittal. The Coakley forces, led by Mr. Neville, charged the Special Committee with basing its report on "hearsay evidence" and asked for a "square deal."

Cites Other Cases

Mr. Neville said that in the two previous impeachment cases in the history of the State, the accused had been permitted to defend himself before a special legislative committee.

He argued that to accord Mr. Coakley the same privilege the motion for impeachment should be recommitted.

Anti-Coakley forces, fearing political maneuvering behind the scenes should such permission be granted, pointed out that the circumstances of the Coakley case had never been exactly reproduced before.

A motion to permit Mr. Coakley

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Vichy Notes Warn Britain; Damascus Fall Believed Near; Moor Sinking Challenge to U.S.

Welles hints Government regards attack as Nazi violation of international code.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—The United States Government considers the sinking of the Robin Moor as a violation of international law and will not permit the issue to be obscured by the red herring of contraband, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles intimated today.

Declaring the definition of contraband is one of the most controversial in international law and that the United States has never accepted German or British definition of such, the Undersecretary said, however, that America stood very firmly by the London Naval Treaty of 1930 guaranteeing the safety of passengers aboard merchant ships.

This is taken to indicate that the Administration intends to be the accuser, not the accused, in the case, and that it will be up to Germany to explain the sinking as best it can. In the words of one commentator, the Administration does not intend to let Germany send up a "smokescreen of contraband charges," thereby placing this country in the position of the defendant.

Asked if he considered the sinking a violation of international law, the Undersecretary said the facts were abundantly clear and that there could be no dispute over the facts given out.

When he was asked to comment on German charges that the ship carried contraband, he replied that no question today was more controversial than just what comprises contraband. He added that this Government, while not acquiescing in the British or German definition of such, did stand very firmly on the obligations of the 1930 Naval Treaty.

Cargo Listing Asked

He also said the State Department had requested the owners of the Robin Moor to make public the ship's cargo manifest.

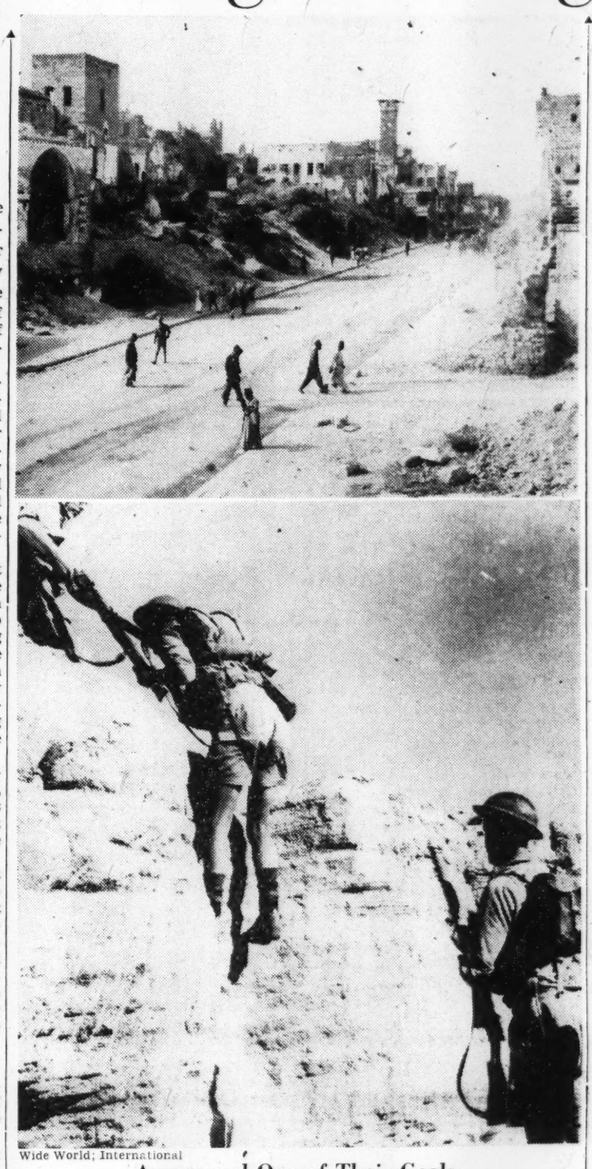
Meanwhile, the sinking is seen as having brought President Roosevelt's warning that the United States would defend its right to the "freedom of the seas" face to face with an apparent Nazi determination to limit this freedom.

Having already branded the sinking as deliberate and unjustified, the Administration was confronted with an official German statement that Germany would "continue to sink every ship with contraband for Britain whatever its name—Robin Moor, Exmoor, or what have you."

With the Administration regarding the incident as a wanton and provocative assault upon American rights and with Germany appar-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

U. S. Consul's report on Robin Moor Sinking: Page 9.



Wide World; International

Anzacs and One of Their Goals

Upper: Avenue in Beirut, Capital of Lebanon, which is one goal of the British and Free French forces. Lower: Australian troops practice maneuvers on steep face of a cliff similar to many which may be encountered in Syria. Picture was taken in Palestine.

Moslem cavalry said to have encircled Syrian capital in move to force surrender.

By the Associated Press

France has warned Britain that continuation of the invasion of Syria would be considered as part of a "fixed British policy" to attack French interests, it was disclosed semi-officially today.

The warning was understood to have been issued in the second of two French notes exchanged with Britain.

The first note indicated that France deplored the fighting in Syria but would take no step to widen its conflict with Britain.

Britain replied that its military operations in Syria were based upon the "facts" of German operations and plans there. But the British disavowed any territorial designs.

The second French note reiterated the French claim that there are no German troops in Syria and, according to the unofficial version, characterized the British campaign as deliberate aggression. [Page 7.]

By the Associated Press

Friday, June 13

British and Free French forces in Syria were reported in London today to be moving up for perhaps the final assault on Damascus.

A flanking movement by picturesque Circassian—white Moslem—cavalrymen under the famous Col. Philibert Collet was reported to have taken two villages east of Kessoue and to have cut halfway around Damascus.

Colonel Collet was reported to have skirted a semi-desert area southeast of Damascus to strike his former comrades at the rear and force Damascus to open its gates to the siege forces. The Colonel joined the Free French in a flight from Syria three weeks ago. The push against Damascus had been stalled for two or three days.

Reports received directly from Damascus said the capital probably will not be defended when and if British and de Gaullist siege forces break its outlying defenses. The reports said there has been no preparation for fighting within the city, there has been no blackout, no evacation of women and children to the suburbs, and that Damascus itself is not fortified.

Reports from Cairo, Egypt, indicated that the Free French forces already may have completed encirclement of the City, and are merely waiting the outcome of negotiations for peaceful surrender. The French were said to be still in possession of the outlying ring of forts around the City.

Progress Is Slow

The Damascus report said the invading columns apparently had made no great progress in the past 24 hours.

A communiqué said fighting was in progress at Kessoue, 10 miles south of Damascus, with the French fighting heavily to stem British attacks.

In the center of the southern front formed by the British-Free French advance from Palestine and Trans-Jordan, one column was said to have progressed north of Merdjayoun, about 35 miles southwest of Beirut and some 40 miles southwest of Damascus.

The westernmost column, headed toward Beirut along a coastal highway, was reported to have overcome or sidestepped resistance and to have passed beyond Sidon.

It was explained that the Allies were doing their best to sidestep pockets of resistance and thus sweep around, rather than assault towns held almost certain to capitulate when surrounded.

Temporary Delay

The Middle East Command at Cairo, Egypt, acknowledged that the Allies had been "temporarily delayed in certain sectors by resistance of Vichy troops," but "had by yesterday evening made further progress in all sectors of their penetration."

French authorities denied reports broadcast by the Ankara radio that British columns driving westward from Iraq had captured Deir-ez-Zor, important French outpost in Eastern Syria.

Action in the East, the French said, still centers around Abou Kemal, on the Euphrates River only a few miles inside the Syrian frontier.

Turkish reports, however, said British armored cars were moving southwestward across the Syrian Desert from Deir-ez-Zor toward Palmyra, apparently in an attempt to encircle French forces fighting in the South. The British were said to be using an excellent road and meeting only occasional resistance.

RAF Battle to Save Greece: Handful Against an Army

Inside the War

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

When, after final victory, the time comes for handing out the highest decorations for bravery, Victoria Crosses, and Congressional Medals, a very substantial share should go to the Royal Air Force, and among them, the men and boys who fought in the skies of Greece and Albania should be close to the top of the list.

Unfortunately, practically all the awards would have to be posthumous, for those who survived the first five months of fighting the Italians were shot down almost to a man when the Germans stepped in.

From the very outset they were faced with heavy odds.

The first RAF units reached Greece at the beginning of the second week of November, as the Greek-Italian war was concluding its second week. Frantic Greek appeals for immediate air co-operation had been received in Cairo, Egypt, the very first day, but the Middle East Command felt it must wait and assess the situation before risking any of its slender and precious resources in what to them seemed a very long shot. But Greek courage and Greek determination decided them, and two bomber squadrons, totaling 48 planes, were sent to Greece.

Big Gap in Defense

Immediately, differences of opinion developed between the RAF command in Greece and the Greek General Staff on questions of air strategy. In the first place, the Greeks, like the rest of the world, had no idea of the extent to which the British in the Middle East were operating on a shoe string.

They did not know, for example, that the gap caused in the Allied ranks by the defection of the Weygand Army of the Near East in Syria never had been filled in; that there was little more than the desert itself between the Italians in Sidi Barrani and the Nile Delta. They did not know that in the whole of North Africa, the British had only seven bombers and four fighter squadrons.

Many of the Greek higher officers, like Gen. John Metaxas, had attended German staff colleges and were close students of German strategy. They were impressed with the importance of air co-operation with the ground forces—fighter protection for their own troops, low-altitude and dive bombing, machine-gun strafing of enemy forward positions and moving columns—all the various elements which come under the general heading of air artillery and which played such a decisive part in the German blitzkriegs.

In these operations the contact between front-line positions on the ground and the air force units as-

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Senate Backs President on Strikes

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The House Military Committee approved proposals today which would permit the President to take over strike-bound defense plants whose managements refused to utilize Federal conciliation or mediation services. They also would permit use of troops to prevent unlawful picketing.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Backed by a nearly 10-to-1 vote in the Senate approving and giving further authority to the President to take over strike-bound defense plants, the Federal Government began action today to cleanse the American labor movement of subversive elements.

President Roosevelt warned labor organizations to stop raiding each other for membership and notified government agencies to intervene wherever they can to check such jurisdictional strife.

Mr. Roosevelt took this step after receiving a telegram this morning from Daniel Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers.

Tobin's Charges

Mr. Tobin charged that because of his union's undeviating support of the President's war-emergency measures, Bundists, Stalinites, Trotskyites and other subversive organizations are seeking to destroy patriotic labor unions and through them to destroy democracy itself.

This announcement from the White House coincides with reports that the teamsters' organization was undergoing violent raids by left-wing labor groups in which Mr. Tobin's support of the President was being made an issue.

The Administration is taking immediate steps to authorize both the War and Navy Departments to bring about the firing of "Commu-Nazis" and fellow-travelers from employment in defense industries and there will be no recourse to the National Labor Relations Board.

The Department of Justice is setting up a special unit to co-operate with the responsible heads of the predominant unions, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organizations, in order that the unions themselves may be in a better position to free their ranks from Communist members and officers.

The Selective Service Administration is cancelling all occupational deferments of striking workers who have or are partici-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Wallace Again Misses Chance on Tie Vote

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 13

For the second time since he has been Vice-President, Henry A. Wallace missed a chance today to break a tie vote in the Senate.

The vote was 35 to 35 on an amendment by Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota limiting proposed legislative authority for the President to take over defense plants. When the Clerk handed Mr. Wallace the tally he sat studying it for a full minute. Then Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon suddenly changed his vote from "nay" to "aye," thus making the vote 36 to 34 in favor of the amendment.

Had Mr. Wallace announced the tie immediately, the amendment would have been rejected for want of a majority. He also could have clinched its defeat by voting against it himself.

Mt. Holyoke Honors Princess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 13—Asserting that residents of The Netherlands stood unfalteringly "against the most ruthless oppressor the world has ever known," Crown Princess Juliana of The Netherlands said today a "final complete victory would be won."

The recipient of a Doctor of Laws degree from Mt. Holyoke College—the first honorary degree conferred by the college since 1937—the Princess told a special convocation in the beautiful Abbey Memorial Chapel: "A new world will arise, a better world for all."

The Princess added: "I would like to say to you: Be prepared, because the future of us all is at stake."

She had motored here earlier this morning with her consort, Prince Bernhard, from the home of Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge in Brookline, which the royal couple are making their headquarters during their four-day Massachusetts visit.

The ceremony in the Memorial Chapel here was colorful and impressive. It opened with an academic procession in which Netherlands professors, college trustees, and faculty members participated in caps and gowns. After an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the College's Board of Trustees, Her Royal Highness was presented by Dr. Harriet M. Allyn, Academic Dean of the College, and Dr. Ham conferred the degree.

The Prince and Princess will return to Brookline this evening for a private dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge, after which they will attend the largest reception which has been planned in their honor by the trustees and directors of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at Fenway Court.

Picture on Page 5

Bethlehem Steel Consents to Elections for Collective Bargaining With Labor

Long-Held Traditions Ended By Company's Announcement

How deeply the Bethlehem Steel Company has altered its labor policy, long traditionally hostile to labor unions, was indicated today in statements by the Company and by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Company itself, which is completing work on a billion dollars' worth of vessels for America's two-ocean Navy, announced at its New York offices that it had agreed formally with the Union to consent to elections for collective bargaining at any of its dozen shipyards "as and when" requested through the National Labor Relations Board.

The Company has so acted, it was announced, so that employees "may promptly be able to express their desires as to their collective bargaining agency."

"Company Union" Barred

Since the United States Court of Appeals has affirmed the order of the Labor Board that the Employees Representation Plans be disestablished at various plants, the E. R. P. will not be eligible to appear at any labor elections, it was added.

Concessions that run much deeper than these were said to have been made by the company in a statement issued at Quincy, Mass., today by Louis Torre, National Representative of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, who have a strong membership in Bethelehem's Fore River shipyard.

Mr. Torre said that Bethlehem had agreed to begin negotiations with the Union on June 24 for a collective bargaining agreement to cover all yards where the C. I. O. union has been certified by the Labor Board as the barganing agency. At present, there are six such yards, all in the East, he said.

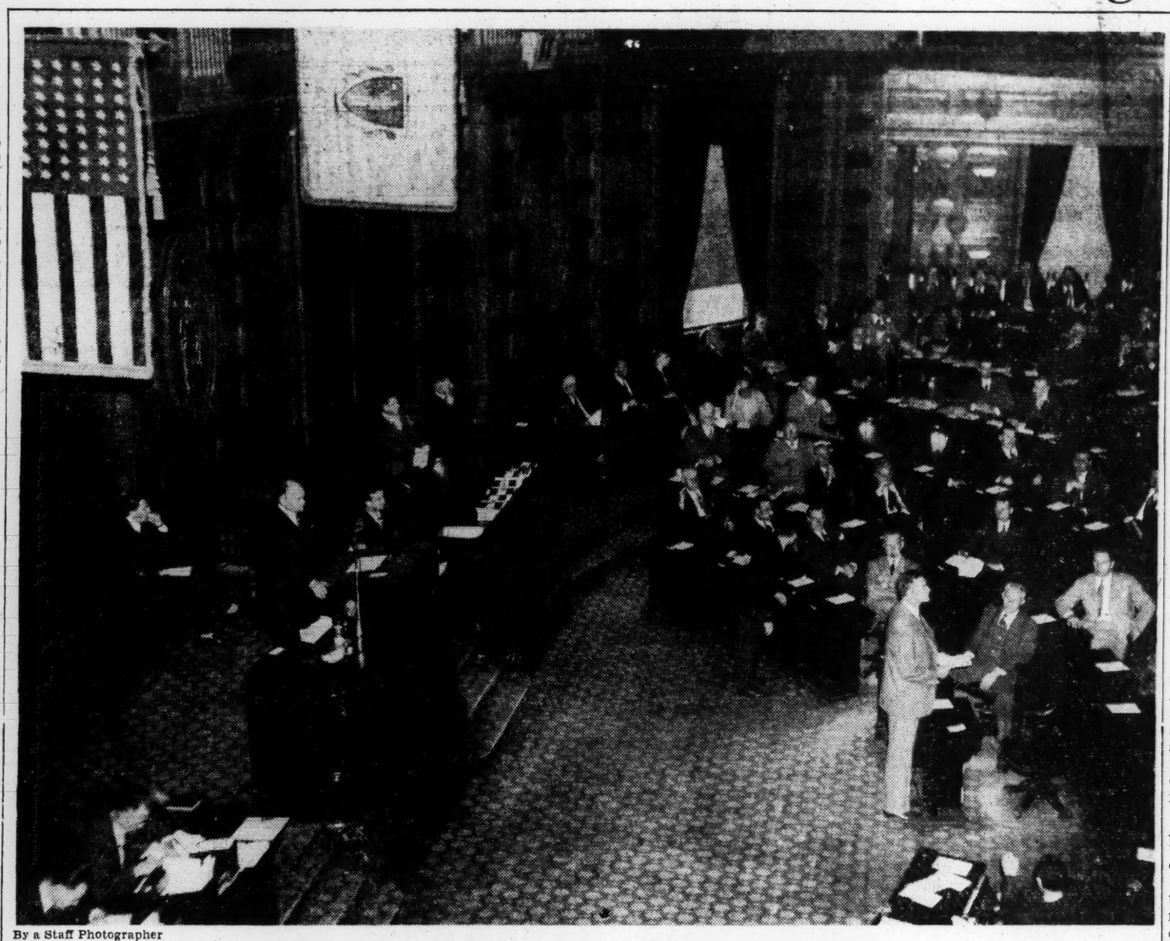
In addition to this, Mr. Torre added, the Steel Company has agreed not to oppose labor elections at any of the other plants where such elections are sought by the union. For example, it agreed to an election at its Baltimore plants, which was held yesterday and won by the C. I. O., and to an election on Aug. 11 at Fore River, he said.

Will Not Appeal

In connection with the Fore River yard, Mr. Torre said, the Company has agreed to withdraw its recognition of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers as sole bargaining agency for the 15,000 workers there and to recognize along with the Independent Union the stewards of the C. I. O.

The union official also claimed that Bethlehem had agreed to abide by all NLRB decisions without appealing them to the Courts.

The agreement, Mr. Torre explained, has been drafted between national officials of the Company and the Union at New York City and Camden, N. J. It was signed, he added by Joseph Larkin, Vice-President of Bethlehem Steel, and John Green, national President of the Union.



By a Staff Photographer

A Dramatic Moment in the Coakley Case

House Speaker Christian A. Herter (R), Boston, in light suit in front of dais, asks for the impeachment of Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Governor's Council.

Coakley Impeached by House—Herter Leads Fight

Continued from Page 1

to make a plea in his own defense before the House was also denied by that body on a point of order.

Herter Opens Debate

Representative Herter opened debate before the House sitting as the Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth.

The Speaker attacked maneuvres of Mr. Coakley and William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, which he said were designed to make the Coakley case a "party issue."

Mr. Herter insisted the issue was not a partisan matter.

"If the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee wishes to make this a party issue, I say to him and to everyone in the Commonwealth that I shall welcome it," Mr. Herter shouted.

"I ask nothing better than to go to the length and breadth of the State with Daniel Coakley as the issue between the two parties."

The Republican leader urged the House to send the Coakley impeachment case to trial in the Senate where "Mr. Coakley can be heard fully."

Nonpartisan Vote Urged

The plea for the nonpartisan vote on the Coakley case was reiterated by Representative John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, who said that Mr. Burke could not make the case a party issue because the House Democrats have decided against him.

The Coakley impeachment case has resolved itself into a major political battle between Mr. Herter and the veteran Councilor, who is facing his most serious fight since his disbarrment as a lawyer in 1922.

Mr. Neville, the leader of the Coakley forces, claimed, in moving for recommittal of the case, that the Councilor has been denied an opportunity to defend himself—an opportunity which was granted to Arthur K. Reading, Republican Attorney General, whose impeachment was voted by the House of Representatives in 1928.

In the Reading case, he explained, a special committee did the investigating.

Representative Joseph B. Downey (D) of Brockton, one of three special House Committee members to vote for Mr. Coakley's impeachment, urged the House to smash "this attempt to halt proceedings in this case."

So much interest in the Coakley case has developed that spectators started gathering an hour before the proceedings opened.

Parade to Mark Flag Day in Boston

Various Flag Day observances have been scheduled for Massachusetts communities tomorrow. In Boston, leading observances include the annual municipal observance of adoption of the Stars and Stripes, with a parade starting at Copley Square at 7 p. m. The units will proceed to Boston Common via Boylston and Tremont Streets, entering the grounds at West Street. A special ceremony begins at 7:30 and will include band music and patriotic singing.

Tomorrow morning on Boston Common, several thousand boys and girls from Boston's 77 playgrounds are scheduled to participate in Flag Day exercises and the Department's annual Pet Show.

Tomorrow afternoon's baseball game at Fenway Park is scheduled to be preceded by appropriate Flag Day ceremonies.

Elevator Strike Negotiations Fail

Negotiations for settlement of the building service employees' strike at 25 Boston office buildings broke down today before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration when attorneys for the operators said they could not guarantee all strikers would return to their work.

Meanwhile the strike involving the Dartmouth Trust Building at 10 State Street, was settled at a conference conducted by William C. Horneman, Adjuster for the Conciliation Board. The settlement provides a $3-a-week increase for male employees, a $2 raise for women employees, a reduction in working hours for men, union recognition, and a one-year signed agreement.

The negotiations which broke down involved buildings under the management of C. W. Whittier Company, Dubois & Madison, and the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co.

Walter D. Collins, Business Agent of the American Federation of Labor union involved in the strike, announced that the union will extend the strike to affect other buildings. Aaron Vellerman, negotiator for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, explained that the union refused to continue negotiations until a guarantee is made that "all workers will return to work without prejudice."

Boston U. Offers Defense Courses

A seven-week refresher course, for young men who lack the educational requirement of two years' college to become Army Flying Cadets, is being inaugurated by Boston University as one of its contributions to the defense-training programs.

Announcement of the special intensive instruction in subjects required in the Army examination was made by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, and Prof. Atlee L. Percy, Director of the University's Summer Session, under whose direction the courses are being administered.

Beginning next Wednesday, June 18, regular classes will meet from 10:30 to 12:30 o'clock, with expert instructors, in Boston University buildings at 84 Exeter Street. The course will be completed on Aug. 11, a day before the next Flying Cadet Corps examinations are scheduled.

Pilot Blamed in Crash Of Transport in South

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board said today "failure" of the pilot to take "the proper degree of care" was the probable cause of the air transport crash near Atlanta, Ga., last Feb. 28, which resulted in eight fatalities.

State Legion Head Speaks To Auxiliary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 13—Mrs. Thomas Conway, of Medford, was today elected President of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Massachusetts. The three Vice-Presidents elected were: Mrs. Walter Earley, of Reading; Mrs. Eleanor Harney, of South Boston; and Mrs. Ruth Splaine, of Worcester.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 13 — If the American nation had maintained a more adequate Army and Navy during these years since the World War, it would not have found itself at a disadvantage in this present crisis, Chester H. Grant, Massachusetts Department Commander, American Legion, told the Auxiliary today.

Speaking at the 22nd annual Convention of the Massachusetts Auxiliary at the New Ocean House here, Commander Grant said had this country been in a strong military position, "no nation in the world would have dared start a war in which we might become involved."

He declared, however, that "the American nation has never lost a war and is not going to lose this one."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall extended the greetings of the Commonwealth to the Convention, and emphasized the importance of civilian defense, expressing appreciation of the alertness of the Legion and its Auxiliary to this need. He thanked the members for their active co-operation with the Public Safety Committee of the State.

National Defense

At their annual banquet last night, the delegates heard from their National President, Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, of Clinton, Ind., the answer to that oft-repeated question—what can I do for national defense?

"Serve on for America," Mrs. Lemstra told them. "Carry on your activities, but strive to carry them on better than ever before. In order to serve for the security of America better than ever before," she added, "we are organizing our emergency voluntary service program. Through this activity we hope to be able to make the abilities of our members quickly available to the community or the nation in case of need.

"We have registered our members, listing their skills in the various forms of work which would be required, should our country face the emergency of total war. We are organizing our forces and planning our co-operation with other agencies so that we will be able to go into action immediately and effectively should the call come. We believe that we are thus contributing material to the preparedness of America on the front, so vital to today's conditions."

Fifth Columnists

Mrs. Lemstra also called upon Auxiliary members to drop what she referred to as the somewhat "glamorous" term of "fifth columnist" as applied to saboteurs in the United States. "If these saboteurs are aliens, let's call them by their right names—spies," she urged. "And if they are American citizens, let them be branded as traitors."

Mrs. Humphrey Plowden, of England, who has served as deputy chief air-raid warden in Oxford, Mrs. Frank Dadley, of Chelsea, President of the Massachusetts Auxiliary, presided at the meeting. In her presidential address, she announced that this State is presenting the name of a former president, Mrs. Mark W. Murrill, as candidate for president to the national organization, at the convention to be held in Milwaukee in September.

Mrs. Mark Murrill

Department of Massachusetts, American Legion Auxiliary, candidate for President of the national organization.

John Roosevelt Called by Navy

All four sons of the American Chief Executive are in the country's armed services. John Roosevelt, the President's youngest son, has resigned from his position with a large Boston department store, it was announced today, and is scheduled to go on active duty with the Navy on Monday.

His older brothers, James, Franklin, Jr., and Elliott, are, respectively, officers in the Marine Corps, the Navy, and the Army Air Corps.

John has held a reserve commission as ensign for the past six months, and as a preliminary he will report for a course in the Navy Supply Corps School at the Harvard Business School.

Trustees for Boat Line

Three trustees have been appointed by the Federal District Court to supervise the affairs of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company at the request of the Company's officers and directors, it was learned today. The new trustees, now under reorganization in the District Court, are Mayo A. Shattuck of Hingham, Benjamin W. Pepper of Newton and Matthew Brown of Brookline.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy sky with light showery conditions tonight and Saturday; no important temperature changes with the lowest temperature near 60 degrees; moderate south to southeast winds.

For Central New England on Sunday: Clearing and somewhat warmer conditions.

New England except **Maine:** Cloudy skies with light showery conditions will continue tonight and Saturday with no important temperature changes.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Saturday with light showers Saturday and over southern sections tonight; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate south backing to southeast winds tonight and Saturday; weather overcast with occasional light showers.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh southeast or south winds and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	65	Norfolk	70	70
Chicago	62	78	Philadelphia	62	67
Kansas City	57	71	San Francisco	54	63
Los Angeles	60	78	St. Louis	62	77
Minneapolis	55	60	Washington	64	64
New York	57	68			

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., June 13, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:17 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Saturday, 3:31 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:51 p. m.

School Marks Flag Day in Colorful Pageant

In a peaceful schoolyard near old Boston's Beacon Hill, several hundred children descended from 32 nationalities and ranging from little girls to the grown-up boys of the 6th grade today marked Flag Day with colorful, rousing ceremony.

With youngsters of Italian, Greek, Chinese, Negro, Polish, Irish and native American parentage standing side by side to give sober-faced salute to "Old Glory" and to recite together selections telling of its background, the exercises etched in pageantry the meaning of the flag "and the Nation for which it stands."

The exercises were the 32nd annual Flag Day observance at the Peter Faneuil School on Jov Street. The pageant was held this morning inasmuch as Flag Day, June 14, comes this year on a Saturday.

Most of the youngsters wore red, white or blue hats or crowns, and carried flags which at appropriate intervals during the ceremoney they held high in unison. Many of the little girls wore red, white or blue dresses. One little boy from possibly the third grade was spied with a brilliant scarlet coat adding a dash of extra brightness to an already colorful scene

With a peppy school drum corps setting the pace for the performance, the youngsters marched out of the school to line up in the schoolyard and face the colors massed against a background of red, white, and blue flowers.

The massed colors included each of the 10 flags which have flown over this united Nation, supplied for the occasion by William Filene's Sons. Prominent in this exhibit was a big placard carrying a selection from Oliver Wendell Holmes' "International Ode!"

"Lord, let war's tempest cease.
Fold the whole world in peace
Under thy wings!
Make all thy nations one.
All hearts beneath the sun,
Till thou shalt reign alone
Great King of Kings."

One youngster read the Governor's Flag Day Proclamation. Grades five and six sang "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Other numbers on the program included mass recitations of such selections as "What Our Flag Means," "Your Flag and My Flag," and "America For Me."

By a Staff Photographer

They Salute Their Flag

Six youngsters participating in the annual Flag Day ceremonies at Peter Faneuil school in Boston are shown saluting the flag. Their forebears represent six nationalities: Jewish, Chinese, Italian, Negro, Polish, and Greek. They are, respectively, Kenneth Scherer, Wing Yee, Vincent Tricomi, Percival Ross, John Radziswski, and Onofrio Giordano.

Uncle Sam, shown holding the national banner aloft, was an important figure at today's observance. He is Richard Fee, of Irish parentage.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Concert by the Washington High School band of Sioux Falls, S. D., conducted by Arthur Thompson. At the Parkman Band Stand, Boston Common, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

Flag Day exercises and Pet Show held under the auspices of the Park Department and the WPA Division of Recreation. Several thousand boys and girls will participate in the Flag Day exercises, which will be followed by a Pet Show at the Lafayette Mall. On Boston Common, at 10:30 a. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Spanish Paintings" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Early summer picnic on Great Hill, North Weymouth, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. Meet at South Station at 1:15 p. m. for Quincy train and bus. Bring lunch. Costs, 50 cents. Leaders, Lillian and Robert Bluemner.

Geology walk at Newton Upper Falls, conducted by the Teachers' School of Natural Science. Meet at Eliot Station at 1:40 p. m. Train leaves South Station at 1:10 p. m. Leader, Prof. Laurence LaForge.

Walk from East Sudbury to Wayland via Goodman Hill, Old Sudbury Road and Water Row, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at North Station at 1:41 p. m. Those coming by auto arrive at East Sudbury Station at 2:20 p. m. Leader, Mrs. Garfield. Costs, 75 cents.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Madeleine Brooks, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Steel Barge a Day Index To Pittsburgh's Tempo

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who, with other foreign correspondents recently returned from Europe, is making a tour of key defense industries sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

PITTSBURGH, June 13—Assembly line production of shells and bombs is not very surprising. It was done during the World War. But when you also see 175-foot-long steel barges rolling on a mammoth equivalent of an automobile assembly line from first bottom plate to launching in one day you know that Pittsburgh means business about this matter of arming America for the battle of democracy.

Steel barges may sound a little remote from war weapons. But they are the means whereby a heavy load can be lifted from the back of a strained railroad system and the stream of raw materials to factories and of finished materials from factories to armies and fleets be kept in uninterrupted motion.

The Pittsburgh company which has applied mass production to harmless looking barges has done it for more direct weapons as well. Dravo Corporation, leading builder of inland waterways shipping, has applied the same technique to submarine chasers and mine sweepers for the Navy.

We saw them here on our tour of American defense industries—bow and stern sections being welded upside down for greater speed on two lines and center sections on a third, converging to the point of final assembly here just about a thousand miles from salt water by the route they will travel.

Countercheck on Germany

To this correspondent the assembly line barge taking the water seemed particularly important. The most awesome feat I saw in Germany was a huge Danube River barge rolling along an automobile highway, with German naval officers standing on its bow, presumably headed for the English Channel and the invasion fleet. I felt better when I saw an American barge of the same size take the water and was told that another would follow it tomorrow, and another the next day just as long as there is any need.

But assembly line barges and sub chasers are only a small part of what Pittsburgh is doing. Steel is the basis of defense production and here is the center of the greatest steel-producing nation in the world. Can the United States produce enough steel to keep all the industries going which we have seen during the past two weeks? We have found many complaints of steel scarcity and even here at the Dravo shipyards they reported May production at half of April due to steel plate shortage.

Ernest T. Weir of the National Steel Corporation said there is nothing to be seriously concerned about. According to his explanation there have been many temporary shortages because the steel industry had to reorganize to meet the vastly changed demands of an arms industry. But he said that these shortages were only in particular types of steel and did not spring from any basic shortage of raw steel itself.

Peak Requirements

Estimates for the American Steel Institute place the total amount of steel which will be required for defense when the American arms program gets in full swing at eight million tons per year. Estimates for the "two-ocean-Navy call for less than 1,200,000 tons of steel spread over a four-year period. Not more than 250,000 tons of steel are needed for the 50,000 airplanes now projected.

Mr. Weir pointed out that in 1940 America's steel industry actually produced 67,000,000 tons of steel, expects to produce about 86,000,000 tons this year and will have expanded to a capacity of 91,000,000 tons by the beginning of 1942. With United States defense needs at 8,000,000 and shipments to Great Britain for all purposes of 20,000,000, this means that the steel industry can meet American defense and all British requirements and have a more than 60,000,000 ton margin of surpuus in 1941 to take care of all other demands.

Taking 1940 figures Mr. Weir said that the United States produces 42 per cent of total world production while Germany itself has only 18 per cent. If you add the output of all the occupied countries, including all of France and Italy, there is still only 25¾ per cent of world production for Germany, he said.

Axis Prospects

In theory Germany could surpass the United States alone if it could gain all of both the Russian and Japanese production. The grand Axis total would then be 43 per cent against the American 42. But Britain produces nine per cent, or a realizable anti-Axis total of 51 per cent against an unrealizable Axis total of 43.

Pittsburgh itself is producing much more than just steel and steel barges. Here are some of the other things the war correspondents were shown during one day in the Steel City.

The National Tube Company has a new projectile plant in operation with a capacity of 4,500 shells during every eight-hour shift and of 2,500 bombs per day. How near they are to that capacity we were not told but we saw assembly lines for both shells and bombs moving at what to the layman seemed like full capacity. Every machine was working steadily, converting tube and bar steel into polished projectiles being loaded at the far end into freight cars for Army and Navy Arsenals.

Armor Plate for Ships

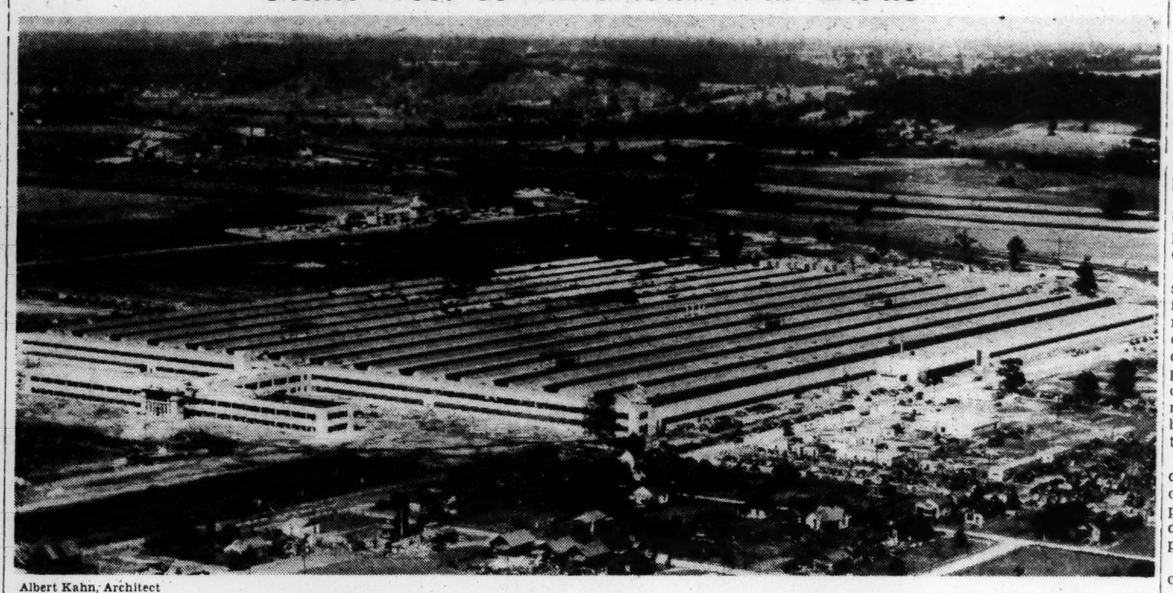
At the Homestead works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company we saw a 2,000-ton press beating an 135-ton ingot into a plate of side armor belt for the U. S. S. Wisconsin. Beyond it 20 by 13 foot slabs of 21-inch armor plate were stacked like cordwood waiting for the finishing touches which will ready them for the other new battleships now on the ship ways. The trial assembly of 18-inch turret armor for the U. S. S. Indiana was half complete.

At the Mesta Machine Company there is a new production plant built and outfitted since last October for the manufacture of 155-millimeter guns for the Army. Production has just begun and will reach a rate of 45 per month. Mesta is also building eight-inch howitzer barrels, 16-inch gun barbettes, and many heavy machines for armament production in Navy yards and other private plants.

The Union Steel Castings Division of Blaw-Knox Company is working full blast on tank turret castings for the M-3 tanks now getting into production at the new Chrysler factory in Detroit.

Besides its assembly-line steel barges and sub chasers, the Dravo Company, is building an extraordinary selection of implements for the Navy from shipyard cranes to floating caisson gates for the Panama Canal.

Giant Nest of American War Birds



Albert Kahn, Architect

New Lockland Engine Plant of Wright Aeronautical Corporation Near Cincinnati

This vast defense production center is the largest single aircraft engine plant in the United States. It is spread over nearly 50 acres and covers 2,120,000 square feet of floor space. Cyclone 14's, 1,700-horsepower engines, will be built here at a rate of over 1,000 a month when production reaches its peak some time next year. The famous industrial designer, Albert Kahn, is the architect.

Knudsen Sees U. S. Aviation Approaching Peak Production

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 13—William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, declared as he surveyed the vast new Wright aeronautical Engine plant dedicated at Lockland here, that "American industry, American executives, American workmen given a job for the United States don't have to be speeded up." The new Wright engine plant which is scheduled to produce over 1,000 engines a month at peak production, is not much older than the OPM which fathered it.

Standing in a section of the still uncompleted factory where engine barrels will be manufactured, Mr. Knudsen said that "I have always maintained that in American industry all you had to do was to tell people what is expected of them and from then on you can just leave them alone because they will run the whole show and get the whole job done."

William W. Finlay, Manager of the new Cincinnati plant, substantiated the Knudsen statement with an announcement that the first shipments of engines are on their way to the United States Navy. Ground for the plant was broken only eight months ago.

Guy W. Vaughan, President of Wright, said he believed that "no foreign country can compete with us either in quality or in the time element in what has been done here at Cincinnati."

Defense Milestone

Mr. Vaughan characterized the plant, which was dedicated today as a "new and important milestone in the defense effort of this country and is typical of defense projects all over the country which have been planned, built and placed in operation in an incredibly short period of time."

In an interview following the dedication ceremonies, Mr. Knudsen, with Merrill C. Meigs, chief of the Aircraft Section of OPM, beside him gave some indication of the speed which is expected of the aviation industry by stating that under the current program the top production of airplane engines will reach 10,000 a month. This will include all the spare engines needed for bombers., attack and pursuit planes. He said. Mr. Knudsen attributed the recent fall in airplane production partially to the May 30 holiday and also to the production of some larger types of planes. He scouted a rumor that the monthly announcements of plane production figures would be discontinued.

Machine tools, which still have a very high priority rating, Mr. Knudsen said, have during the last three years produced $200,000,000, then $400,000,000 and then leaped to $750,000,000, in dollar volume of business. Waving at the battery of smooth running machines on the floor of the factory, he said the only way to train the thousands of more workers that would be needed was "right here in the shop." In response to a query, Mr. Knudsen said the six and seven day week which has been proposed within the aviation industry has had a "pretty good" response. He said he thought that there would be no more labor disputes such as the strike at the North American Aviation plant in California which has just been settled.

Orville Wright Present

Another query as to when the Cincinnati plant would reach its halfway mark elicited the response from Myron P. Gordon, Vice-President and General Manager of Wright, that it would probably occur in January. Whereupon Mr. Knudsen interjected, "Can't you make it November?" Amid laughter from the group, Mr. Gordon said, "Mr. Knudsen is always urging us along like this."

"After you have heard the reports from civilians and observers abroad," Mr. Knudsen said, "you've got to get excited about this production." He predicted a tremendous "bounce" in civil aviation with the increased handling of passengers and freight.

The immensity of the strides that have been made by the aviation industry were sharply emphasized by the presence of Orville Wright, one of the two brothers who made this great industry possible, at the ceremonies. Mr. Wright, a slight man with iron-gray hair, inspected the plant, and said: "You could tuck the original factory into one corner of the vestibule of this plant." He was an intent listener to all the dedicatory ceremonies, and was roundly applauded when he was introduced.

Two Battles: American, British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—If America will win the battle of production and supply, Britain will win the battle of combat, Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to the United States, declared at the opening of the "Defense in Action" exhibit of the New York Museum of Science and Industry at Rockefeller Center here last night.

The exhibition, displaying military, natural scientific, and industrial contributions made to defense in both the United States and Britain was arranged through cooperation of the British Library of Information, the British-American Ambulance Corps, and the United States Army, Navy and Department of Agriculture.

Included are more than 200 items which helped win the battle of Britain, including parts of Spitfire and Hurricane fighter planes, fire engines used in air raids, gas masks, a parachute used in sowing magnetic mines, and a fully-equipped airplane ambulance, many of the articles having appeared earlier at the New York World's Fair.

Film Entitled "Air College"

A motion picture entitled "Air College" will be shown, and representatives of the United States Army, Navy, and other defense organizations will be present each day to answer questions.

"The mechanization of warfare has opened up fields of development undreamed of by military authorities 25 years ago," Sir Gerald declared, "and it is in these fields that America has excelled beyond all other nations. The freedom of the United States has produced the atmosphere in which the free mind can flourish."

Other speakers, including William V. C. Ruxton, Director of the British-American Ambulance Corps, and Henry Morgenthau Sr., formerly Ambassador to Turkey, representing the American Red Cross, detailed their organizations' recent efforts.

A talk with Winston Churchill in December, 1939, led to the formation of the British-American Ambulance Corps, Mr. Ruxton revealed. The corps' present record in shipping 457 automobile ambulances abroad and purchasing two flying ambulances in addition to other work has more than exceeded Mr. Churchill's expectations, he added. On order today are 122 desert type ambulances and 10 large ambulances for service on the Burma road in China, he said.

Desert-Type Ambulances

A total of 210 ambulances safely reached England in time for the battle of Britain, Mr. Ruxton reported, while 52 desert-type ambulances have been shipped to Africa and 50 to Egypt. Thirty-nine were shipped to Greece and are believed to have been lost. The only loss of ambulances during shipment overseas was when the Egyptian steamship Zamzam went down recently with 21 ambulances on board.

Mr. Morgenthau reported that, as of May 1, the American Red Cross had spent more than $35,000,000 for foreign war relief, nearly $16,000,000 going to Britain. Other millions had gone, he said, to aid war victims in Finland, China, and Unoccupied France, refugees from Poland, Greece, Norway, Belgium and Yugoslavia, and the starving masses of Spain.

C. I. O. Split on Troop Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Leaders of the left-wing Congress of Industrial Organizations unions here, including Michael J. Quill, President of the Transport Workers Union, made plain today through telegrams of support to Philip Murray, National President of the C. I. O., their readiness to aid him in opposing use of troops in defense strikes and in the battle to "protect fundamental trade union rights."

Simultaneously the right wing of the C. I. O. made itself heard when Louis Hollander, manager of the New York joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt applauding the Administration's strike policy. Mr. Hollander accompanied his telegram with a statement calling on the top of the C. I. O. to oust "agents of the Moscow-Berlin axis" from positions of labor leadership. He said the Amalgamated Clothing Workers believed there was no justification for strikes called in defense industries while the cases were being considered by the National Defense Mediation Board, and when wage increases were to be retroactive. He denounced such strikes as "political rather than economic."

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council, which right-wingers have shunned, charging it was Communist-dominated, called a special meeting of its Executive Board for today to formulate moves for "immediate and active support" of Mr. Murray's call for battle against rising labor repressions.

Messages backing Mr. Murray's stand also were sent by the National Maritime Union, of which Joseph Curran is President.

State Defense Council Organized In Oregon to Co-ordinate Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.,—Gov. Charles A. Sprague, following a suggestion issued a short time ago in Washington that Defense Councils be established in the respective States, has appointed such a Council to handle every State activity which, in the event of war, will play any part, large or small, in home defense.

The Council, composed as it is of men and women from 23 different State businesses and activities, will have as its primary task the organizing of all business in the State, all the enterprises which are outlined in the national defense program and co-ordinate them with the existing State agencies whether civic, social or political. County Councils will be set up in each of Oregon's 36 Counties and these, acting under the direction of the central Council, will organize and operate a complete program within its borders.

Every phase of activity that can or might be affected in time of war is to be marshalled in the program. Air-raid patrols, fire-fighting brigades, first-aid squads, public health groups, civilian air squadrons, organized control of public utilities, food stores, supplies of all kinds, etc., are being organized into a smooth-working organization. The entire program is being staffed and operated by civilians who will not be called upon to do armed duty with a part of the nation's defense forces.

Commenting upon the work set forth for such a council Governor Sprague said, "The purpose of the advisory council is to reflect public opinion over the State and to lend counsel in the development of public policies respecting Oregon's participation in defense activities. As the war emergency tightens our loads are bound to increase; and this body of representative citizens should be able to play an important part in helping Oregon make its contribution to the national defense."

New Nazi Bomb: 'The Jumping Jack'

MONTREAL, June 13 (AP)—The Germans have come up with a new incendiary bomb, "the Jumping Jack,"

Herbert Scott, Eastborne, England, special constable here on invitation of the Dominion Government, described it this way:

"It carries an explosive charge in the base that goes off every so often, like a firecracker. The bomb then jumps half a dozen or a dozen feet. That makes it difficult to deal with when it has to be smothered."

C. C. N. Y. Official 'Left Winger'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—John Kenneth Ackley, suspended City College Registrar, has admitted at his Departmental trial that he is a "left-winger," and that he had entertained views "approaching" Communism "with a small 'c' "—but denying he was or had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

Meanwhile, on another front, Justice John E. McGeehan of the State Supreme Court, had granted an injunction prohibiting the use of a Manhattan public school for a Communist rally scheduled for last night on the grounds that such use of the schools by subversive groups was in direct conflict with President Roosevelt's declaration of a national emergency.

The trial of Mr. Ackley before a special committee of the Board of Higher Education on charges of being a member of the Communist Party ended late last night after a gruelling cross-examination of the suspended faculty member, during which he admitted having subscribed to the New Masses for several years and that he had read more or less regularly, the Daily Worker. In particular, he volunteered, he liked the Daily Worker's editorials on the Rapp-Coudert investigation.

Questioned regarding his attitude on the Soviet-Finnish war, Mr. Ackley said Russia's attack was justified if Finnish soldiers had fired the first "provocative" shots. He added, to the amazement of Charles C. Tuttle, one-time United States Attorney and trial Chairman, that it was worthy of note that Russia no longer occupied Finnish territory. The Karelian territory, he explained, had been transferred to Russia either by a plebiscite or by negotiation. He wasn't sure which.

During a half-hour's verbal fencing with Mr. Tuttle, Mr. Ackley denied knowing that Morris U. Schappes, English tutor and confessed Communist, was a member of the Communist Party, saying he regarded him only as a "left-winger."

"I consider myself a left-winger," Mr. Ackley added later.

Samuel Rosenwein, Mr. Ackley's attorney, said in his summation that the trial had been a purely political one, whereas free speech was really the fundamental point at issue.

Mr. Ackley was the first of more than 30 suspended teachers to stand trial before a committee of three. When the committee reaches a decision, it will report back to the Board of Higher Education for formal action.

Government Advice to People: Aid Defense by Spending Less

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—An appeal to citizens to tighten purse-strings and cut down on individual purchases indicated apparent intensification today of the Government's drive for a strict—but voluntary—defense economy

Coupled with it was a request that Eastern motorists, facing prospects of a petroleum shortage, conserving gasoline and oil.

At the same time, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, asked five automobile manufacturers to rescind recently-announced increases of from $10 to $53 in the cost of various models. He asserted price stabilization and "prevention of inflationary price tendencies make imperative sound leadership by the automobile industry at this time."

Vice-President Wallace, addressing the National Committee on The Housing Emergency, proposed yesterday that each citizen devise "a personal standard of priorities."

Avoidance of unnecessary purchases, he said, meant that "we shall be able to outdistance the aggressor nations and take the heart out of the dictators."

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, as Petroleum Co-ordinator, said yesterday that automobile-use restrictions appeared "inevitable" in the East but that there was no cause for "excitement or hysteria."

"We are not going to have to put away our automobiles," Secretary ickes declared. "We are not going to freeze this winter. But everyone in the Eastern States—and I mean everyone—must start right now to be careful with gasoline and oil."

Mr. Henderson telegraphed the automobile manufacturers that the recent price advances were "inconsistent with favorable earnings position of the industry as a whole during recent periods." In event of "specific hardship," he added, the request would be promptly adjusted.

His telegram last night went to the Ford Motor Company, the Chrysler Corporation, the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, the Studebaker Corporation and the Hudson Motor Car Company.

More Plate Steel

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Office of Production Management asked the Ford Motor Company and 12 steel firms yesterday to curtail production of sheet and strip steel in order to manufacture more plates for shipbuilding, railway car building and other defense needs.

Sheet and strip steel is used principally in manufacturing automobiles, trucks, refrigerators and metal furniture.

"Increased production of plates for defense purposes is urgently needed, W. A. Hauck, OPM Steel Consultant, said in a letter to the companies. "It is planned to give plate production first call in the full capacity of each strip mill."

In addition to the Ford Company, the request went to these concerns:

American Rolling Mill, Middletown, Ohio; Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.; Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; Granite City Steel Company, Granite City, Ill.; Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Ecorse, Mich.; Inland Steel Company, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; Otis Steel Company, Cleveland; Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland; Weirton Steel Company, Weirton, W. Va.; Wheeling Steel Corporation, Steubenville, Ohio; Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

Portugal's Protest in U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Portugal's protest against President Roosevelt's May 27 speech, it became known yesterday, centered on the allegation that his references to Portuguese possessions held "not the slightest reference to the fundamental principle of respect for the sovereignty of others."

The Portuguese note was released yesterday. It replied to Mr. Roosevelt's comment that Nazi control of the Cape Verde and Azores Islands would "directly endanger the freedom of the Atlantic and our own physical safety."

Such references, the Portuguese Government said, were "involved with the expounding of the thesis that it devolves on the United States to define and decide" where and when it was threatened and "in expounding such a thesis there is not the slightest reference to the fundamental principle of respect for the sovereignty of others exercised and maintained without prejudice to anybody."

Unless there is clarification, the note continued, "it might be interpreted as conducting to the admission that in order to defend other countries or for its own defense, a great Nation would be at liberty to commit a violation similar to those the threat of which is said to exist from third states."

The note, delivered May 30, brought assurances from Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the United States had "no aggressive intentions" against these Atlantic possessions of Portugal but added that this Nation's policy "is based upon the inalienable right of self-defense."

'Volunteers' Called For New RAF Bases

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The Air Ministry called today for "several thousand" volunteers required immediately for the defense of new RAF stations, airdromes, and establishments now being brought into use in all parts of the country.

They will be trained in the use of light antiaircraft guns, machine guns, and rifles.

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Vermont Quietly Completes Plans for Entertaining Summer Visitors

Hospitality Is Keynote Of Program

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—This pastoral State, tucked away among its Green Mountains and sloping valleys, is going quietly forward to entertain its usual number of summer vacationists. Vermont makes no boast of "anticipated record crowds," but, in its own conservative way, looks for another "fair season."

The one thing about which Vermont does boast is that it remains "unspoiled" as a vacation ground. The exploiting of its scenic spots; the building of unsightly overnight camps, and the construction of roadside stands has received a thumbs-down attitude from citizens of the State.

The decision to keep the State as nature made it has brought much fame to Vermont as an ideal vacation region. Unlike the other New England States, Vermont has not stepped up its daily tempo to keep pace with the summer tourist.

Most Vermonters even go so far as to dispute the word "tourist" when speaking of those who come to visit their State. They reason this way: "Most folks that come to Vermont come to 'sit and rest' and to enjoy the mellow scenes on every hand."

Prices Fit Purse

The average visitor to Vermont finds a place where he may make his headquarters and from this base roam about the State. There are accommodations to suit practically every taste and purse. A cozy inn, a neat village home, a comfortable farm house, can be found almost anywhere in Vermont.

Once the vacationist has settled himself, then there lies before him a wide variety of recreational pursuits. One of the most popular diversions among visitors is horseback riding. Vermont has one of the oldest, and perhaps the only State-wide, systems of bridle trails in the country. This has been the goal of the Green Mountain Horse Association whose members have laid out and marked suitable roads throughout Vermont.

This 1000-mile system is calculated nicely to the needs of the horseman. First thought was to get away from traffic. The second was the condition of the road surface. Third came the scenery. All of these were so carefully considered that today one can ride through the real Vermont where scenery is unsurpassed and yet seldom encounter a vehicle.

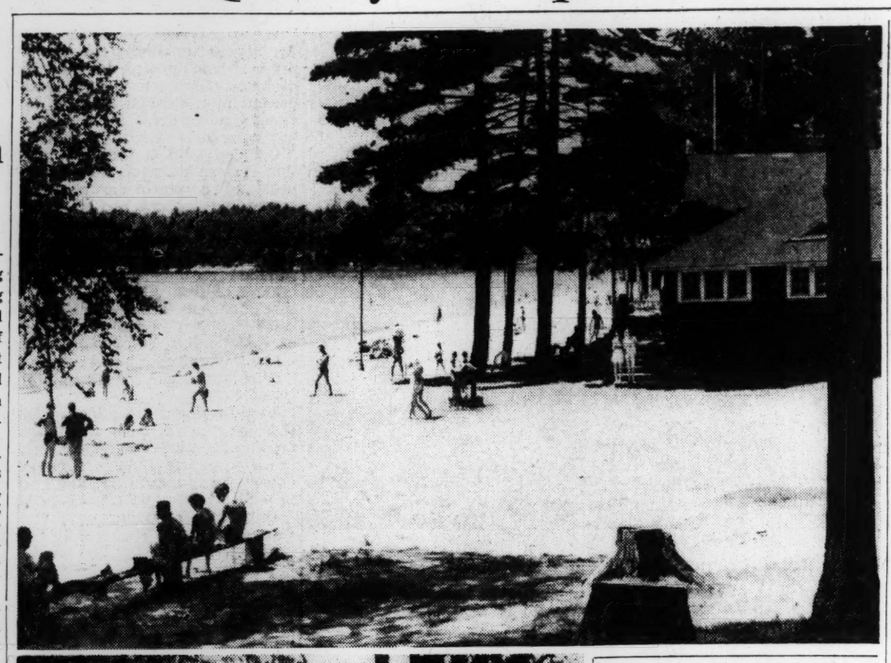
There are circular tours leading away from some hospitable hotel or inn. There are short trips and long tours to be taken preferably with the Association's guide book at hand.

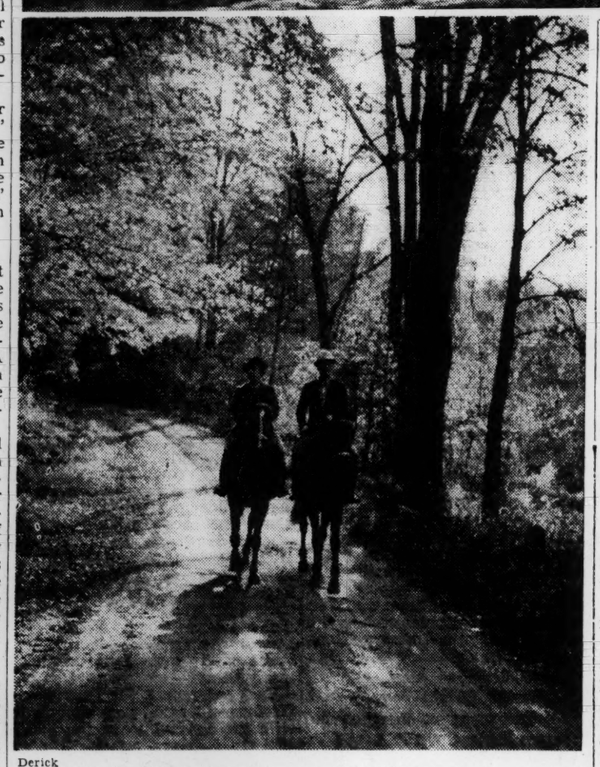
Mountain Trails

Another popular Vermont attraction, of course, is its Green Mountains, extending the length of the State from Massachusetts to Canada. Heavily forested to their peaks, with only two or three summits above timber line, they truly live up to their name. Verdant countryside, attractive valleys, well-kept villages, snug farm homes all come under the shadow of these friendly hills.

Trails, both for hiker and horseman, zigzag over the backs of the Green Mountains, making it possible for the visitor to commune more intimately with nature.

Much has been done in Vermont to make its forest lands more useful to citizens and visitors. In a number of places there are roads to mountain tops or other sightly locations. There are places to pitch tents, picnic grounds, bathing beaches, and towers. Fees are small at all areas.





Derick

Rest and Recreation in Vermont

Upper: North Beach, Burlington, on the shores of Lake Champlain.
Lower: Riders in the autumn near Brandon.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m. — WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m. — WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 15

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, June 15

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc.), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond traveler in South America.
7:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 17.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; English Instruction, News and Music.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.78mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6. p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales; Hollywood Highlights, Rhythmic Melodies.
7 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; Bobby Byrnes' Orchestra.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt; Viennese Ensemble.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton; Listen, America.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—6:25 p. m.—"Hello, Children." Program for children evacuated to Canada and the U. S. A. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—"The Week in Hungary," talk by Elek Mathe; News in English; Entertaining Music. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Tokyo—10:45 p. m.—Talk in Japanese; Report, JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Music by Great Masters; Franz Liszt. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio-Theatre; "Hombre De Presa"—Comedy in Three Acts, by F. Serrano Anguita. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"World Affairs." Talk by H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Roof Parking Seen Aid In Auto Problem

Roofs of office buildings, open-air ramps, and elevated garages must be used in congested city areas for parking if the traffic problem is ever to be solved, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Traffic Engineering Conference heard today in its final session.

Speaking directly to a college audience, but inferentially to the thousands of Bostonians who have been stagged for parking violations, Ralph W. Eaton of Providence declared that curb parking would never be a permanent solution.

He predicted that big cities would have to be replanned in order to make room for the open-air garages he envisages. Otherwise cities may become "progressively unattractive," he said.

"Sound Principles" Needed

The three-day conference on modernization of thoroughfares has centered about the thesis that "savings in life, property, time, and money" can result from the application of "sound traffic engineering principles."

"You are driving along in your car at 50 miles an hour on a dry pavement when a child runs into the road 150 feet ahead," Dr. Donald S. Perry of the National Safety Council suggested dramatically to the Conference. "Can you stop in time to avoid hitting her?"

The answer, he said, is no. You need 200 feet—even if your brakes are good and your reactions swift.

Suppose you have stopped on the brink of a main highway. A car is rushing toward you from the right at 50 miles an hour, 150 yards away. What should you do?

You should stay right where you are, Dr. Perry said. The onrushing car will travel 600 feet before you can get across the intersection.

Admitting that motorists cannot carry range finders, tape measures, or calculators along with them, he urged that they play safe by allowing an extra margin of safety at all times.

Defense Strikes Hit

Last night's session, on traffic and national defense, heard a United States Army officer declare that to strike today in important defense production is "comparable to desertion in the Army in the presence of the enemy."

City Council Votes Three Loan Orders

In a special meeting today, the Boston City Council gave preliminary approval to three loan orders aggregating $1,500,000 for street, sewer and bridge construction, and appropriated two items of $148,323 for street and bridge work to be raised in this year's tax money.

The Council's prompt action was asked by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin because loan orders for such purposes cannot be adopted unless a stipulated sum for the same purpose is raised by taxation. The latter amounts, equalling in this case $148,323 for each of the two purposes, must therefore be included in the tax rate.

Mayor Tobin is expected to announce the rate this week end.

Reporting favorably for the Committee on Finance, Councilor Henry L. Shattuck stated that despite the proposed loans the City's net debt will show a reduction this year of about $2,500,000.

Payment of Tax Deferred One Day

Whereas, June 15 in this year falls on Sunday, and;

Whereas, this same June 15 is in good custom the day in which conscientious citizens pay the second installment on their Federal income taxes, and;

Whereas, those same citizens will probably be out in the brisk New England air enjoying a Sunday afternoon ride (unless rumors about gasless Sundays suddenly come true), and;

Whereas, it is hoped that the tax collector also will be out enjoying the aforesaid brisk air and not in his office, it has been declared that:

You will not have to pay your taxes until Monday.

Consul Asks Transfer Of German Crew

Dr. Herbert Scholz, German Consul in Boston, today requested permission from Federal authorities for transfer of 10 German sailors, charged with sabotage of their vessels, from the East Cambridge Jail, where they are now held, to a Federal institution in Danbury, Conn.

The German prisoners, five officers and five men, are awaiting trial in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts on indictments alleging that they tampered with the machinery of the German tanker Pauline Friederich, anchored in Boston Harbor.

The Nazi sailors are now in the custody of U. S. Marshal J. Henry Goguen. Authority from Washington is awaited before the transfer can be made. If the request is approved, the prisoners will be taken under heavy guard to the Federal Correction Institution in Danbury.

Warden Edgar M. Gerlach, of the Danbury institution, is reported to have already told the German Consul that he would accept the prisoners, subject to the approval of the U. S. Government. The Correctional Institution is considerably larger and better equipped than the East Cambridge Jail.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, June 14
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Plentiful in Boston Markets

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Fruits and vegetables are displayed in market places of Metropolitan Boston today in wider variety than heretofore as the summer season gets under way in the foodstuffs field.

Native cauliflower, the first of the season, is available in some places at 35 to 40 cents a head. Asparagus is found on all sides, the native being about 17 cents a bunch and that from near-by States as high as 33 cents. Green beans are plentiful and can be found as low as 7½ cents a pound, though most stores ask 9½ cents.

Spinach is found as low as 3 cents a pound in some cut-price stores. Summer squash at 7½ cents a pound is selling freely; repack tomatoes 12½ cents a pound; native iceberg lettuce 7½ cents a head; carrots 5 to 6½ cents a bunch, and beets about the same as the carrots.

Strawberries Plentiful

Strawberries are now at the height of the season. Luscious, large, red berries have been found as low as 20 cents a basket at near-by farms by the writer, but the usual price in the markets is closer to 25 cents a quart, and even more. Blueberries are in the market, but still expensive. Those coming from Alabama and the Carolinas are around 35 to 40 cents a quart, while cultivated blueberries can be had for 35 cents a pint. Raspberries from California are around 25 cents a tray of about a half-pint.

Watermelons are seen in the markets, but the price is $1.25 each. Pineapples are available, too, around 75 cents each. California peaches at 75 cents a dozen are also offered, while South American Bartlett pears can be had for 90 cents a dozen, all these being at the Faneuil Hall market area of Boston.

Meats are selling for about the same prices they have brought for the past week or two. Though beef quotations are less than the peak levels of a while ago, the prices are still higher than a year ago. Chain stores continue to offer a group of steaks and roasts at 31 cents a pound, face of the rump 29 to 30 cents, and rib roast 23 cents. Prices range upward from these levels.

Pork Roasts High

Pork is high, with fresh eastern roasts 32 cents a pound in the downtown markets, and as low as 17 in suburban cut-price stores. Bacon is virtually out of reach of many, with 29 cents and upward for sliced bacon a common price, even in chain stores. In some suburban cut-price stores a week-end special is featured today with bacon at 19 cents. Smoked hams continue at 27 cents in chain stores, but higher elsewhere, some stores jumping prices a bit this week.

Lamb is scarce and high. Genuine spring lamb legs and loins are as high as 40 cents a pound, with one cut-price store offering legs of lamb as a feature at 29 cents. Forequarters of lamb are offered in one independent store today at 23 cents a pound, which is the price that chain stores were asking for legs of lamb a few weeks ago.

Poultry supplies appear adequate and prices are fairly steady. Turkeys can be had from 25 to 35 cents a pound; chicken 23 to 29 cents; fowl 23 to 27 cents, and ducks 16 to 19 cents.

Seafood is in wide variety and reasonably priced. Cod and haddock are top at 12 cents, with chains offering these varieties at less. Mackerel is plentiful and can be had at 9 cents a pound in some stores. Fresh eastern salmon is down to 40 cents in downtown Boston, while chains offer salmon at 23 to 25 cents a pound. Halibut is top at 45 cents, and fresh opened lobster meat $1.50 a pound.

Guild Loses in Globe Vote

The Newspaper Guild of Boston, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, yesterday suffered its second defeat on the Boston Globe, where for several years it had working contracts with the management. Last year it lost the election, with the result that no union represented the employees.

This year a rival union presented itself for the employees' consideration. The newly formed Boston Globe Employees' Association has been chosen now by editorial, maintenance, and business department employees of the Globe as their bargaining agent.

Results of the election, announced by the National Labor Relations Board, were as follows: The Boston Globe Employees' Association, unaffiliated, 182 votes; the Newspaper Guild of Boston (C. I. O.), 157 votes; for neither organization, 6 votes. In addition, 14 votes were challenged, one ballot was blank, and one was void.

Unusual significance was attached to the election, since Donal M. Sullivan, National President of the American Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of the C. I. O., is a reporter on the Globe.

The Globe Employees' Association is headed by Harry Stanton, as President; Basil Robinson, Vice-President, and Marjorie Larkin, Secretary-Treasurer. All are employees of the Advertising Department.

Ripped-Up Street Can't Get Paving

WEBSTER, Mass., June 13 (AP)—Highway Superintendent Steve Bardy has Main Street torn up, but can't get the paving material to resurface.

He discovered today, he said, after asking the suppliers, that construction of about 100 airport runways in New England has created such a shortage of material that he can't be sure he'll get any for some time.

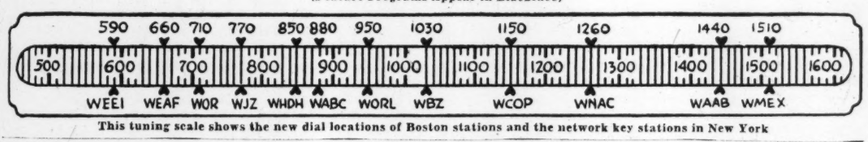
To add to his troubles, a machine for paving the surface which he had leased must be returned to a Connecticut city by Monday, where it goes to work laying another airport runway.

Moonlight Sail

Making their annual summer social event, a moonlight sail aboard the SS Steel Pier, 750 students, representing four schools, will board the cruise ship at Foster's Wharf at 8:45 p. m. tonight for the three-hour sail.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	J. Brigh's Hawaiians	Sports and Music
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	El Pasea Troubadours	Sports and Music
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Muse and Music	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Shafter Parker's Circus	Civilian Defense Program
4:15	Network speaker	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	'Your Coal and Defense'	Civilian Defense Program
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Bob Huston, songs
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Down Memory Lane"	Bob Huston, songs
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Playtime"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Mayor Tobin's Field Day	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Shain Sisters Trio
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Richard Himber's Orch.	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	John Marquand	Marion Mann, singer	'Inside of Sports'	"The Lone Ranger";	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:45	Camp Edwards pgm	Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	Talk, John J. Pelley	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour;**	**John Gunther, comment**	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing";	"Castles in the Air"
8:15	**Charles Cantor and**	Jean Cavall, singer	**Graham; orchestra**	Walter Compton, m. c.	"Castles in the Air"
8:30	**Minerva Pious;**	"Death Valley Days";	**"Information, Please!"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
8:45	**chorus; or.; News**	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Russian choir
9:00	**"Great Moments**	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	**Senator Henry Cabot**
9:15	**from Great Plays"**	gram; Bailey Sisters	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Propaganda Analysis	**Lodge, Jr.**
9:30	'Playhouse'; drama-	"Your Happy Birthday";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	tization; music	variety program	House"; variety	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album
10:00	**"Hollywood Pre-**	'Romance and Rhythm';	'Wings of Destiny';	**Raymond Gram Swing;**	Five Star News
10:15	**miere"; drama**	Charles Dant's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Dance Digest
10:30	**"Penthouse Party";**	First Piano Quartet	"Listen, America";	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
10:45	**Ilka Chase, m. c.**	"Story Dramas"	speakers	show	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music	News Service	Sport comment	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	"Nightmare at Noon"	Dance Digest
11:30	Music"	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	**"Bottlenecks in Defense**	"Day's End"
11:45	Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	**and Business"**	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Music; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Garden; talk; News	"Musical Clock"	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Post Exchange
8:45	Revue	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	'Good Morning Cheer'
9:00	Press News	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	'Listen Ladies' with	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Breakfast Club"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
9:45	"About Us"	Shopping talk	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Texas Ramblers
10:00	'The Life of Riley';	Irene Hanify, organist	**"Bright Ideas Club";**	"Rainbow House"; ju-	Studio Speaker
10:15	comedy drama	News Service	children's program	venile program	Studio Speaker
10:30	Gardening program.	Four Polka Dots	"String Serenade"	"Rainbow House"; ju-	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Springfield H. S. Progr'm	Jack Turner, songs	venile program	You"
11:00	News; 'Honest Abe';	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	"Lincoln Highway";	News Service	Letter Quest with John
11:15	dramatization	Rex Maupin's Orchestra.	dramatic sketch	Milton Kayer's Clarion	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Voice of Broadway.	Two Men and a Girl	"Week-End Whimsy"	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	Burl Ives, songs.	Weather; Musicale	"Week-End Whimsy"	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	Columbia's Country	News; "Our Flag"; talk	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Journal	by Harved Field	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program.	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin	Hour	George and Dixie	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Brush Creek Foi-	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions
1:45	lies"	News	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	**"No Politics"**	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Jimmy Lytell's Orchestra	Boston Red Sox vs. Chi-	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	**"No Politics"**	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Sport comment	cago White Sox baseball	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books';	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Gordon Jenkins' Orches-	game; Jim Britt, an-	John Kiley, organist
2:45	speakers	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	tra; vocalist	nouncer	Five Star News
3:00	Chas. Hector's Or.	"Indiana Indigo"; vo-	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Red Sox vs. Chi-	Sports and Music
3:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	calists; orchestra	"Golden Melodies"	cago White Sox baseball	Sports and Music
3:30	Program Previews.	Music of the Americas.	Guy Hedlund Players;	game; Jim Britt, an-	Sports and Music
3:45	"Hub"; Press News.	Music of the Americas.	dramatization	nouncer	Sports and Music
4:00	**"Calling Pan-**	News; Club Matinee.	'Campus Capers"; vo-	"Prelude to Stardom";	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	**America"**	Club Matinee; variety	calists; orchestra	children's program	Western songs
4:30	New England to the	Sport comment	'Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
4:45	Colors	Sport comment	'Boy, a Girl, a Band"	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00	Vaughan Monroe's	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Vaughan Monroe's	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"It's Dance Time"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Dance Time; News.	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Spring Songs	Dinner Dance; Sports.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	**News, Elmer Davis.**	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today.**	**Edmund Stevens**	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	**'People's Platform';**	Religious Program	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The First Offender";	The Foursome; vocal
7:15	**informal discussion**	Religious Program	"Quiz of Two Cities"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	**'Report to the Na-**	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Better Business Drama.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
7:45	**tion'**	interviews; music	"Confidentially Yours"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Ted Steele's Orchestra	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15	quiz program	U. S. Army Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards.	cussion
8:30	"Duffy's Tavern";	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences';	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Civilian Defense Speaker
8:45	variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	music	Musicale
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines";	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**NBC Summer Symphony;**	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	**Charles O'Connell, con.**	Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"	**NBC Summer Symphony;**	Station E-Z-R-A; com-	"Chicagoland Concert";	News and Sports
10:15	**Paul V. McNutt**	**Charles O'Connell, con.**	edy sketch	**Marion Claire, soprano;**	Dance Digest
10:30	Golfers' Forum	Blue Barron's Orchestra	**Defense for America**	**Henry Weber's Orches-**	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Blue Barron's Orchestra	**series; dramatization**	**tra; speaker**	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Assistant Secretary of	Dance Digest
11:15	Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	War John J. McCoy	Dance Digest
11:30	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; News

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'Powerful Enemy Force' Routed by Fort Devens Troops Along Bay State Border

Wide World

Dutch Royalty and Hosts in Massachusetts

Left to right: Dr. Alexander Loudon, Minister of Netherlands at Washington; Prince Bernhard, Princess Juliana, Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mrs. Loudon and T. Jefferson Coolidge.

U. S. Forces Win Battle In War Game

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., June 13—Regiment after regiment of the United States Army today rolled back to headquarters here from the "front" in northern Massachusetts after routing a "powerful enemy force" equipped with blitzkrieg panzer divisions.

As the waves of truck convoys surged triumphantly back to camp, a universal subject of post-battle conversation was the way in which Uncle Sam's anti-tank squadrons blasted "enemy" rolling fortresses in the most recent of Massachusetts war games.

The maneuvers took place near the southern border of New Hampshire and Vermont where the streamlined First Division conquered an enemy between noon yesterday and dawn today.

Automobiles flying red flags simulated enemy tanks in frequent surprise attacks upon anti-tank defenses, but the American doughboys drove them back. The umpires ruled the defenders superior in strategy and might.

Supplies and ammunition were delivered successfully during the entire battle. Quartermaster trucks slipped secretly to Clinton during the night, loaded supplies, and actually delivered them to the regiments in the field.

Gasoline was furnished to all vehicles used in the maneuvers. Cord wood, simulating ammunition, was issued to the regiments in correct weight quantities. Machine guns, firing blanks, punctuated the proceedings with staccato chatter.

In a final gesture of realism, the engineers' battalion operated its water purification plant and distributed drinking water to the soldiers under fire.

When it was all through, the Stars and Stripes were still flying triumphantly over the heads of khaki-clad American defenders.

Other military and defense news from New England:

State Air Corps Planned—Incorporation of an air corps into the Massachusetts State Guard has been announced by Maj. Gen. Erland Fish. Although plans have not been completed it is expected that the force will number 1,000 men using eight air fields throughout the Commonwealth, General Fish said.

Members of the air corps are volunteers who are self-taught and self-equipped and have offered their services to the State. Present headquarters of the volunteer group is at the Clark airport, Hanover, with other groups being formed at Revere, Norwood, East Boston, Brockton, Framingham, Taunton, and Hyannis.

The men have purchased or rented their planes from commercial companies and are equipping themselves with 160-meter radio stations and 2½ meter high frequency stations for plane to land broadcasting.

The force is said to be expanding at the rate of 50 men a month in various stages of training. Many consider themselves fitted to serve in the Army air corps if it is expanded beyond the present restrictions.

No Deferments Asked—First Corps Area headquarters announced today that it would make no recommendations for deferments or exemptions for civilian War Department employees eligible for military training under the Selective Service Act. Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, acting Corps Area Commander, also announced that reserve officers are required to serve for 12 consecutive months if ordered to do so before June 30, 1942, irrespective of the date when their appointments in the Reserve Corps ordinarily would expire.

Airport Expansion Planned—Plans for expanding three and perhaps four airports in Maine into "Class Four" bases from which American bombers could take off for Britain today awaited only final approval by the Army.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Work Projects Administration have already given approval to the proposal, which involves expenditure of several million dollars, according to Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

The airports at Houlton, Presque Isle and Princeton are to be expanded, with similar improvements at Millinocket also under consideration.

Work is expected to begin immediately following approval.

Plans call for construction of paved runways 5,000 feet long and 150 feet wide at the three airports. Aprons are eventually to be constructed by the CAA and hangars by the Army Air Corps, and the bases are to be kept open year round, Senator Brewster stated.

Vacations for Workers—More than 60,000 industrial defense workers in Connecticut's busy manufacturing centers will begin a week's vacation June 29 when many of the State's biggest plants will shut down temporarily.

Many manufacturers independently chose the week, which includes July 4, for vacations, according to the Manufacturer's Association of Connecticut. The Association praised the move as wholesome and pointed out that it would give workers refreshment and allow skeleton crews to check and repair shops and machinery.

By a Staff Photographer

New Homes in Wellesley

These two new houses, recently completed on Morse's Pond, Wellesley, are among the very few lakeside homes which can be purchased for reasonable prices within 15 miles of Boston. A group of 50 such homes are being built in the area—each five or six rooms, two stories high, with adjacent garage. They cost between $6,000 and $7,000.

New Homes Rising Rapidly On Pond Hill in Wellesley

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A home on a wooded knoll with a sweeping view of forest and lake from the rear porch sounds like one of those highly publicized summer places in the country . . . actually, it describes any one of nearly 50 homes either built, being built or blueprinted for the new, low-cost home community known as Pond Hill in Wellesley, only 13 miles from the State House.

Pond Hill is just what the name implies . . . a community that obtains its privacy from Worcester Turnpike traffic by perching on the top of a hill and absorbs a rural, countrified atmosphere on the shores of Morse's Pond. From the back porch of many of the homes in building, you can look out across the lake to the public bathing beach and watch small boats plying merrily along the three miles of open water.

Most of the new home districts springing up like magic along the Turnpike are of the type that you cannot miss on your week end home-hunting tours. But Pond Hill is the type you just stumble upon when you're looking for something else. Once you have turned off the Pike up Russell Road on the Wellesley side of the Natick line, you wonder how a development of this magnitude could have got along so far without you're finding it before.

But that's the way builders are putting up homes along the popular Worcester Turnpike that is bringing Boston's office districts within easy commuting range of pasturelands, farms, and country estates. When you think you have seen all the new developments, try again in one week. You will find a half dozen that have either just been started or you missed the previous trip.

Pond Hill is one of the newest. There's another one called Manor Park just over the line in Wellesley. The first dwelling in this development of a prospective 100 homes was designed by New England's own Royal Barry Wills. Three others are now going up.

And you have probably missed Westgate, the new development of Henry Crowe's on Weston Road, about one half mile off the Pike. And look close along the Pike route in Wellesley and you will see steam shovels breaking ground for new roads leading off the Pike upon which new homes will be rising shortly.

Down in the Fox Meadow district of Arnold Hartmann's on Brookline Street in Newton, Merrill Nutting is laying the groundwork for his modern community of low cost homes called Rolling Acres. Here is an ideal country setting only six miles from Beacon Hill. Take Dudley Road off the Pike in Newton to Greenwood Street and you will see the telltale "land for sale" signs indicating the sites for home communities of the near future. Frankly, there are few sections better suited for comfortable, countrylike living within a 10-mile radius of Boston proper.

But to go back to Pond Hill, the typical community of the moment. Lots average more than 10,000 feet. Prices run from $5,000 to $7,000. Betterments are all paid for. Bus lines, stores and schools are convenient. Financing can be obtained to fit your pocketbook. Designs are credited to a new architectural discovery in these parts. . . . Gustav A. Hagen who is responsible for the original arrangements of homes in Wellesley's Sheridan Hills.

Houses are selling here as fast as they go up. Although the development was opened less than two months ago, 11 houses are being lived in, three have just been completed for sale, eight now being built have been sold, seven other lots have been sold for home sites, leaving less than 20 lots for potential customers. That is something of a record for rapid development.

Housing and Cotton

Housing under the United States Housing Administration is rapidly becoming an important customer for the South's number one product—cotton.

In somewhat less than one-half of the USHA slum clearance projects, nearly a full bale of cotton, or enough to make 1,000 cotton nightgowns, has gone into the building of each home, according to Nathan Straus, Administrator, today.

The public housing program as a whole is providing the cotton industry with orders for some 130,000 bales, Mr. Straus stated.

With the problem of mounting cotton surpluses due to the wartime blockade and fading markets, home building is expected to take more and more of this southern product for purposes of insulation, shingles, furniture construction, rugs and even sheathing board materials.

Most important cotton use to date is in roofing materials, especially in flat roofs and asphalt shingle roofs. Cotton is felted into a base fabric and impregnated with asphalt, providing excellent protection, it is said, against the elements.

Cotton is used as flashing material, that is, to turn water. In thread form it is woven into sash cords for windows and cords for window shades. It is widely used for insulation of electric wires and for insulation of hot and cold water pipes. It also serves as ideal finish for plaster, plywood and other wall materials, as substitute for window glass during interior construction, and protects newly graded slopes from erosion.

In its natural form, neither spun nor woven, cotton is being used in ceilings and outer walls as a heat barrier. Its thermal insulation value approximates that of rock and glass wool. Used in this way and treated, cotton is rendered water repellent, resistant to decay and unattractive to vermin for food or nesting. This is the particular field for cotton that is being most energetically pushed at this time by the Department of Agriculture.

Lumber Needs

That the defense program has swamped lumber mills of the Nation is generally known. That there may be some shortage of lumber is generally predicted. But that there is a current lumber shortage which necessitates home builders to use unseasoned lumber or whatever they can get, even if it isn't what they ordered . . . that is an illusion the St. Louis Better Business Bureau wants to correct.

Rhode Island Relief Rolls At Minimum

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13—Boom times spurred by the national defense program have pared Rhode Island's relief rolls to a point which Clemens J. France, Director of the State Department of Social Welfare, describes as "apparently the irreducible minimum." The problem now is to decide what to do with the individuals and families who are classed as permanent unemployables.

Mr. France suggested this week that the State abandon work-relief projects operated by the State and substitute straight cash relief.

Relief rolls have fallen to 2,974 cases, the lowest since the program was launched, he announced. Roughly two thirds of the cases, Mr. France reported, are now at work on relief projects such as sewing, highway maintenance, playground repair, and supervision. The other one-third is made up of persons too enfeebled to work or families whose income is so low that more assistance is required.

Serious consideration is being given to the plan to abandon work relief projects entirely, substituting the cash relief, or trying some new kind of work projects "entirely different from those now in operation," Mr. France said. The cash relief plan would mean savings for the State because it would eliminate the need to purchase materials and hire supervisors for the work-relief projects.

Aliens Are Problem

One problem SUR has is to find employment in private industry for the aliens who make up almost one-third of the SUR total. They are prevented by law from work on Works Projects Administration projects and also are barred from all industries working on national defense orders. These barriers, plus the barrier of the employer who is suspicious of all aliens in this period of emergency, narrows the field of possible employment for the jobless foreigners in Rhode Island almost to the vanishing point.

The suggestions and conclusions offered by Mr. Prince indicate that the temporary aspects of unemployment relief have all but vanished and that the problem which remains is a permanent one which may be expected to continue no matter how far the business boom expands.

In 10 months, since Aug. 1, 1940, SUR rolls have fallen from 7,374 to the present 2,974.

WPA in Rhode Island similarly reports a rapidly dwindling roll. Farrell D. Coyle, WPA Administrator for this State, announced this week the WPA cases were down to 6,347, lowest in the State's history. The peak load, more than 18,000 cases, was reached late in 1938.

The Bureau's lumber division inspected over 500,000 feet of lumber in one month and found that there is still ample first grade lumber available for residential construction.

N. H. Solons Make Ready To Adjourn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 13—Some time tonight the 1941 session of the New Hampshire Legislature is expected to take on its last-hour air of celebration. The Legislature has been in session since the first of the year, and adjournment tonight will mean that the more than 400 members of the House have received about $8 a week plus travelling expense to and from the State House once a week for considering about 500 bills and resolutions, of which the greater part have been rejected.

Inasmuch as legislative leaders set today as the date for adjournment, it is practically certain that a number of pieces of legislation will go into history with the session through failure of the lawmakers to act.

A check of the work of the 1941 session shows that practically no major legislation has been adopted. For the greater part of the session there has been a noticeable lack of organization but the group has been consistent in not creating new departments, divisions, or bureaus. There has been a consistent reluctance to enact further control legislation such as adopted at sessions in recent years.

The budget for the next two fiscal years, as adopted by the lawmakers, shows an increase over that for the last two years largely accountable by increases for old age assistance and other such activities. The budget has been the subject of a controversy crossing party lines for several months with the final figure agreed upon of $11,249,842 being $404,480 in excess of that recommended by Gov. Robert O. Blood in his budget message but $110,215 less than the figure approved by the Senate a few weeks ago.

While lgislative leaders have pointed out that the State budget at any such figure as that approved will be out of balance it is expected, unless a last minute change takes place, that no new revenue measure will be passed before adjournment and that any deficit will be made up through transfers from sinking fund surpluses.

V. F. W. Opens Campaign To Aid Defense

A vigorous campaign to halt labor stoppages in defense industries, to bring about severance of American relationship with aggressor nations and their allies, and to bring about establishment of concentration camps in the United States for all deportable aliens has been opened by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

All posts throughout the United States received instructions to begin at once on this drive, according to an announcement made recently by Department Commander Edward A. O'Brien of the V. F. W. of Massachusetts.

Commander-in-Chief Joseph C. Menendez, of New Orleans, has appointed a committee to make an immediate study of the current national defense problems, Commander O'Brien stated through this Committee, the Federal Government will be urged to enforce the continued operation of all national defense industries with the establishment of a fact-finding body prepared to function when strikes or lockouts are threatened.

The Committee, Commander O'Brien continued, recommends the immediate severing of all trade and diplomatic relations with any aggressor nation or the allies of aggressor nations.

In addition, V. F. W. posts all over the country are urged by the Commander-in-Chief to mobilize to suppress potential sabotage and "fifth column" activities on the part of aliens.

Draft Board Quotas Announced For 1,193 Men From Bay State

Massachusetts selective service headquarters today announced local draft board quotas for 1,193 Massachusetts men to be supplied to the Boston and Springfield induction stations between June 25 and July 10, in the 11th selective service call.

Headquarters also announced that three Negroes will be drafted on July 7 in the 12th call.

The following list shows the number of men required from each local draft board and also the date and place of induction:

Call No. 11

June 25

At Boston Induction Station

Local Board	Men	Local Board	Men
Amesbury 2	9	Beverly 10	7
Andover 3	7	Billerica 11	3
Arlington 4	3	Boston 12	15
Arlington 5	5	Boston 13	4
Attleboro 7	12	Boston 14	5
Barnstable 8	5	Boston 27	6
Belmont 9	1		

At Springfield Induction Station

Adams 1	7	Chicopee 51	3
Athol 6	5	Chicopee 52	3

June 26

At Boston Induction Station

Boston 15	17	Boston 21	5
Boston 16	14	Boston 22	3
Boston 17	4	Boston 24	4
Boston 18	5	Boston 25	3
Boston 19	14	Boston 26	5
Boston 20	9		

At Springfield Induction Station

Easthampton 57 17

June 27

At Boston Induction Station

Boston 23	14	Boston 33	4
Boston 28	10	Boston 34	8
Boston 29	14	Boston 35	4
Boston 30	4	Boston 36	3
Boston 31	7	Boston 37	9
Boston 32	6		

At Springfield Induction Station

Greenfield 73 11 Palmer 120 6

June 28

At Boston Induction Station

Boston 38	15	Brookline 43	6
Braintree 39	10	Brookline 44	3
Brockton 40	7	Cambridge 45	17
Brockton 41	11	Chelsea 49	5
Brockton 42	8		

At Springfield Induction Station

Holyoke 77 8 Holyoke 78 10

June 30

At Boston Induction Station

Cambridge 46	16	Concord 54	6
Cambridge 47	9	Danvers 55	3
Cambridge 48	10	Dedham 56	11
Chelsea 50	3	Everett 59	7
Clinton 53	8	Fairhaven 60	6

At Springfield Induction Station

North Adams 115 21

July 1

At Boston Induction Station

Fall River 61	7	Fitchburg 68	5
Fall River 62	9	Framingham 69	8
Fall River 63	8	Gardner 7	5
Fall River 64	6	Groton 74	11
Fall River 65	7	Haverhill 75	4
Falmouth 66	1	Haverhill 76	4
Fitchburg 67	8		

At Springfield Induction Station

Pittsfield 122 6 Springfield 140 11

July 2

At Boston Induction Station

Lawrence 79	14	Lowell 85	3
Lawrence 80	21	Lowell 86	3
Lawrence 81	10	Lowell 87	8
Leominster 83	8	Lynn 88	9
Lowell 84	6		

At Springfield Induction Station

Lee 82 12 Springfield 145 6

July 3

At Boston Induction Station

Lynn 89	12	Medford 98	4
Lynn 90	9	Melrose 99	2
Lynn 91	10	Methuen 100	3
Malden 92	9	Middleboro 101	4
Malden 93	7	Milford 102	2
Marlboro 94	2	Milton 103	2
Marshfield 95	6	Natick 105	2
Medford 96	4	Peabody 121	3
Medford 97	1		

At Springfield Induction Station

Southbridge 137 18

July 7

At Boston Induction Station

Everett 58	2	Newton 112	5
Needham 106	2	Newton 113	2
New Bedford 107	9	Newton 114	4
New Bedford 108	8	No. Attleboro 116	8
New Bedford 109	12	Northbridge 118	9
New Bedford 110	7	Somerset 138	6
Newburyport 111	8		

At Springfield Induction Station

Spencer 139 11 Springfield 142 7

July 8

At Boston Induction Station

Norwood 119	11	Salem 131	2
Plymouth 124	3	Saugus 132	2
Quincy 125	13	Somerville 133	11
Quincy 126	14	Somerville 134	3
Quincy 127	7	Somerville 135	7
Revere 129	5	Wakefield 149	2
Salem 130	2		

At Springfield Induction Station

Springfield 143 9 Webster 156 9

July 9

At Boston Induction Station

Somerville 136	10	Watertown 155	2
Swampscott 146	5	Weymouth 159	12
Taunton 147	8	Worcester 164	6
Taunton 148	7	Worcester 167	7
Waltham 150	2	Nantucket 172	3
Waltham 151	5	Edgartown 173	3
Walpole 152	11		
Watertown 154	2		

At Springfield Induction Station

Montague 104	2	Pittsfield 123	8
Northampton 117	2	Ware 153	5

July 10

At Boston Induction Station

Gloucester 71	3	Worcester 165	4
Grafton 72	11	Worcester 166	5
Revere 128	5	Worcester 168	5
Whitman 160	10	Worcester 169	7
Winchester 161	2	Worcester 170	8
Winthrop 162	2	Worcester 171	7
Woburn 163	5		

At Springfield Induction Station

Springfield 141	2	Westfield 157	2
Springfield 144	4	W. Springfield 158	11

Call No. 12

July 7

At Boston Induction Station

Boston 21 1 Everett 59 2

Quincy School Rolls Shrinking

Steadily decreasing enrollment of students in Quincy schools since 1933 will soon require the closing of one junior high school and at least one elementary school, Heslip E. Sutherland, Vice-Chairman of the Quincy School Board, said today.

Eight years ago 15,073 students were enrolled in Quincy schools, as compared to 12,728 in the last month. Mr. Smith said that the prospect of closing one or two schools had been discussed by the school officials which he believed was indicative that "something must be done eventually in this respect."

One of the four elementary schools to be closed would be either the Lincoln, Hancock, Washington or Willard schools. The junior school building to be closed would most likely by the Quincy Point school, officials said.

Photoelasticity Conference Topic

Discussion of the wide range of industrial processes in which photo-elastic research has important applications was the theme of the second meeting today of the three-day Eastern Photoelasticity Conference being held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In a technical session in charge of Prof. R. D. Mindlin of Columbia University, Prof. E. K. Timby of Princeton University, Morris Berman of New York, E. G. Mathauer of the J. G. Brill Company, Philadelphia and Raymond Frigon of M. I. T., spoke on various phases of the new optical method of stress analysis of materials by examining models in polarized light.

To determine the nature of stress in materials they are placed in a large instrument known as a polariscope and examined in polarized light. Here the stress effects appear as brightly colored patterns and from these a convenient means of determining the strength of certain materials is worked out.

Only One Dress Needed For the Graduating Class

MONHEGAN ISLAND, Maine, June 13 (AP)—The graduating class of this little island's grammar school wore a white party dress last night.

The class was Virginia Stanley, only one of the school's 12 pupils to complete the course this year.

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- Hartmann-quality construction

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Churchill Bars Any Letup on Hitlerism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 13—More than an answer against a negotiated peace, the Allied Conclave which has just been held in London, is being recognized today as a call for an invigorated pace in the battle against Hitlerite Germany.

As Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the gathering of 17 Governments, constituting the Allied Session:

"To our Allies and well wishers in Europe, to our American friends and helpers drawing ever closer in their might across the ocean, this is the message: Lift up your hearts. All will come right. Out of the depths of sorrow and sacrifice will be born again the glory of mankind."

Represented at the session which was the first of its kind to be held, were the Governments of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland; of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Burma, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Free France.

A resolution commiting the Allied Governments to continue the fight against Hitler was adopted. The text of Mr. Churchill's address follows:

For Free Men Everywhere

In the twenty-second month of the war against Naziism we meet here in this old palace of St. James's, itself not unscarred by the fire of the enemy, in order to proclaim the high purposes and resolves of the lawful constitutional governments of Europe whose countries have been overrun, and we meet here also to cheer the hopes of free men and free peoples throughout the world.

Here before us on the table lie the title deeds of ten Nations or States whose soil has been invaded and polluted and whose men, women and children lie prostrate or writhing under the Hitler yoke.

But here also, duly authorized by Parliament and the democracy of Britain, are gathered the servants of the ancient British monarchy and accredited representatives of the British Dominions beyond the seas, of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, of the Empire of India, of Burma and of our colonies in every quarter of the globe. They have drawn their swords in this cause. They will never let them fall till life is gone or victory is won.

Here we meet while from across the Atlantic Ocean the hammers and lathes of the United States signal in a rising hum their message of encouragement and their promise of swift and evergrowing aid.

What tragedies, what horrors, what crimes has Hitler and all that Hitler stands for brought upon Europe and the world—the ruins of Warsaw, of Rotterdam, of Belgrade and monuments which will long recall to future generations the outrage of unopposed air bombing applied with calculated scientific cruelty to helpless populations.

Here in London and throughout the cities of our island and in Ireland there may also be seen marks of devastation. They are being repaid and presently they will be more than repaid.

But far worse than these visible injuries is the misery of the conquered peoples. We see them hounded, terrorized, exploited. Their manhood by the million is forced to work under conditions indistinguishable in many cases from actual slavery. Their goods and chattels are pillaged or filched for worthless money.

Homes Spied Upon

Their homes, their daily life are pried into and spied upon by the all pervading system of secret political police which, having reduced the Germans themselves to abject docility, now stalks the streets and byways of a dozen lands.

Their religious faiths are affronted, persecuted or oppressed in interests of a fanatic paganism devised to perpetuate the worship and sustain the tyranny of one abominable creature. Their traditions, their culture, their laws, their institutions, social and political alike, are suppressed by force or undermined by subtle, coldly planned intrigue.

The prisons of the continent no longer suffice. The concentration camps are overcrowded. Every dawn German volleys crack, Frenchmen, Belgians, Luxemburgers make the great sacrifice for faith and country.

A vile race of Quislings—to use a new word which will carry the scorn of mankind down the centuries—is hired to fawn upon the conqueror, to collaborate in his designs and to enforce his rule upon their fellow countrymen while groveling low themselves.

Such is the plight of once glorious Europe and such are the atrocities against which we are in arms.

Your Excellencies, my Lords and Gentlemen, it is upon this foundation that Hitler with his tattered lackey, Mussolini, at his tail, and Admiral Darlan frisking by his side, pretends to build out of hatred, appetite and racial assertion a new order for Europe. Never did so mocking a fantasy obsess the mind of mortal man.

We cannot tell what the course of this fell war will be as it spreads remorseless through ever wider regions.

It will not be by German hands that the structure of Europe will be rebuilt or union of the European family achieved. In every country into which the German armies and Nazi police have broken there has sprung up from the soil a hatred of the German name and contempt for the Nazi creed which the passage of hundreds of years will not efface from human memory.

We know it will be hard; we expect it to be long; we cannot predict or measure its episodes or its tribulations. But one thing is certain, one thing is sure, one thing stands out stark and undeniable, massive and unassailable for all the world to see.

Doom Seen for Hitlerism

We cannot yet see how deliverance will come or when it will come, but nothing is more certain than that every trace of Hitler's footsteps, every stain of his infected, corroding fingers will be sponged and purged and, if need be, blasted from the surface of the earth.

We are here, Your Excellencies, to affirm and fortify our union in that ceaseless and unwearying effort which must be made if the captive peoples are to be set free. A year ago His Majesty's Government was left alone to face the storm and to many of our friends and enemies alike it may have seemed that our days, too, were numbered and that Britain and its institutions would sink forever beneath the verge.

But I may with some pride remind Your Excellencies that even in that dark hour when our Army was disorganized and almost weaponless, when scarcely a gun or tank remained in Britain, when almost all our stores and ammunition had been lost in France, never for one moment did the British people dream of making peace with the conqueror and never for a moment did they despair of the common cause.

Full Liberation Demanded

On the contrary, we proclaimed at that very time to all men, not only to ourselves, our determination not to make peace until every one of the ravaged and enslaved countries was liberated and until the Nazi domination was broken and destroyed.

See how far we have traveled since those breathless days of June, a year ago. Our solid, stubborn strength has stood an awful test. We are the masters of our own air and now reach out in ever-growing retribution upon the enemy. The Royal Navy holds the seas. The Italian fleet cowers diminished in harbor and the German Navy largely is crippled or sunk.

The murderous raids upon our ports, cities and factories have been powerless to quench the spirit of the British Nation, to stop our national life or check the immense expansion of our war industry. Food and arms from across oceans are coming safely in. Full provision to replace all sunken tonnage is being made and still more by our friends in the United States. We are becoming an armed community.

Land Forces Equipped

Our land forces are being perfected in equipment and training. Hitler may turn and trample this way and that through tortured Europe. He may spread his course far and wide and carry his curse with him. He may break into Africa or into Asia. But it is here, in this island fortress, that he will have to reckon in the end. We shall strive to resist by land and sea. We shall be on his track wherever he goes. Our air power will continue to teach the German homeland that war is not all loot and triumph. We shall aid and stir the people of every conquered country to resistance and revolt.

We shall break up and derange every effort which Hitler makes to systematize and consolidate his subjugations. He will find no peace, no rest, no halting place, no parley. And if, driven to desperate hazards, he attempts invasion of the British Isles, as well he may, we shall not flinch from the supreme trial. With the help of God, of which we must all feel daily conscious, we shall continue steadfast in faith and duty till our task is done.

This, then, my Lords and Gentlemen, is the message which we send forth today to all States and Nations, bound or free, to all the men in all the lands who care for freedom's cause. To our Allies and well-wishers in Europe, to our American friends and helpers drawing ever closer in their might across the ocean this is the message—lift up your hearts, all will come right. Out of depths of sorrow and sacrifice will be born again the glory of mankind.

Small Federations Indorsed by Beneš

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Order, trust, sympathy, and the other conditions required for a federation involving all of Europe cannot emerge from the chaos of faithlessness and hate, Dr. Eduard Beneš, President-in-Exile of Czechoslovakia, told the Oxford University Liberal Club recently.

For this reason, he said, it will be impossible to create a full European federation immediately after the war. But establishment of smaller European federations, he declared, would make Europe more democratic, equalize it, and establish a more accommodating interdependence of economic structures within various states.

He Shadowed the Bismarck

Wide World

An Unidentified Pilot Officer

Captain of the Catalina flying boat which broke cloud cover 400 yards from the mighty German battleship while shadowing the Bismarck. The Bismarck's terrific antiaircraft fire riddled the plane in several places, the crew plugging up the holes, and the chase was continued. Other planes moved in with deadly aerial torpedoes and then the fleet finally sunk the German ship. The censor has withheld officer's name. Photo passed by British censor.

British Blast German Ruhr; London Lists War Losses

BERLIN, June 13 (AP)—The Berlin district air defense command advised the capital's inhabitants today to go to air raid protection cellars immediately when sirens sound because "the enemy's new-type weapon has a severe effect."

The warning noted that many persons go to cellars only when anti-aircraft artillery goes into action with the result "that there have been a great number of bomb victims."

Experience, it said, shows that rooms below ground are safest during an air raid.

[British reports of recent air operations against Germany have described the devastating effects of a new super-bomb.]

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Many German industrial buildings were blown up and numerous fires were started last night in the great Ruhr Valley manufacturing region by a large force of British bombers in the heaviest raid of the war on that region, it was asserted officially today.

The raid cost the R. A. F. six planes, acknowledged missing from the bomber command.

At home the R. A. F. fighter command was reported to have turned back a formation of Messerschmitts in a five-minute battle 20,000 feet above the southeast English coast this afternoon.

The attack on the Ruhr "was the heaviest carried out in single night against this industrial area and a great weight of bombs was dropped," said the Air Ministry's communiqué.

While the bomber command was attacking the smoky Ruhr, planes of the coastal command attacked docks at Brest, France, and Antwerp, Belgium, and also targets near Rotterdam, the Netherlands. One plane failed to return from this phase of the raids.

It was the second consecutive night attack on the Ruhr.

British bombers with a strong escort of fighters shuttled across the Channel earlier by daylight for repeated heavy attacks on German bases on the Continent. One quasadron rained explosives on an Axis convoy in the Channel and reported a 1,400-ton ship had been hit squarely and left sinking.

Nazi fliers at the same time raided parts of Eastern England.

First reports indicated that the German night raiders had caused no casualties, but the Government said later that it had learned that "at one town in East Anglia there were a small number of casualties, some of which were fatal."

One Nazi plane was reported destroyed.

Meanwhile air raid casualties in Britain in May totaled 5,394 persons killed and 5,181 wounded, the Ministry of Home Security announced.

Seventy-five additional persons were listed as missing and believed fatalities.

The announcement said the fatalities included 2,512 men, 1,994 women, 753 children under 16 years of age, and 135 unclassified.

The figures for May were lower than those for April, when 6,065 persons were reported killed and 6,926 injured.

From last June, when heavy raids began, through May 41,150 civilians have been killed and 53,037 injured, the latest figures indicate.

The peak for monthly casualties was last September, when 6,954 persons were killed and 10,615 injured. It was during September that the Germans made all-out daylight attacks.

Ships Won Fame

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 13 (AP)—The gunboat Ladybird and the monitor Terror, which were yesterday disclosed to have been sunk by German dive bombers off the North African coast, were both famous in the service of the British Navy.

The lightly armored Ladybird, 625 tons, built in 1915, carried two six-inch guns, one three-inch antiaircraft gun, and 10 smaller weapons.

Meant to fight river pirates on the Yangtze, she was destroyed in the same way as the U. S. Gunboat Panay, sunk by Japanese bombers on Dec. 12, 1937. The Ladybird was shelled by Japanese guns the same day and hit four times.

She was removed from China soon after the start of the European war and last winter her guns joined in the repeated naval bombardments of Italian positions along the African coast.

The Terror, 7,200 tons, built in 1916, was a slow moving, heavily armored, floating gun platform intended for bombardment of shore positions.

In the World War she joined in the famous Zeebrugge expedition of April 22, 1918, when the British sank ships in that Belgian harbor to block the U-boats.

With her two 15-inch guns, six-inchers, and 10 smaller guns she helped reduce Bardia's defenses last winter and many times had shelled Italian shore positions.

The Ladybird was attacked May 12 by six of 47 Nazi bombers which dived out of a glaring sun about 3 p. m. Bombs falling about shook her as in a tempest.

Said her commander, Capt. John Blackburn:

"The bombs quickly put the stern under water, raising the bow high. We were burning amidships, fire pouring out of the engine-room. I saw many of my men dash into that inferno and carry out wounded, while the forward six-inchers and pompoms and machineguns threw everything they had at the Nazi planes. The planes were swarming about like vultures, dropping more bombs. We shot down two.

"Even then sailors, gunners and officers asked, 'Carry on, sir, please?' They all stayed until I ordered them to abandon ship at the last minute. Some men, badly wounded, kept passing up shells to the gunners until they had to cease fire."

He said the Ladybird's casualties were four killed and 14 wounded of her normal complement of 54 to 65 men.

One man of the Terror's crew was wounded. Normally she would carry 315 men.

The Terror was caught at twilight off the coast of Libya recently. A squadron of planes loosed a rain of 500-pound bombs in the teeth of her big and little guns. The storm of metal forced the attackers off, but some of their bombs were so close they caved in the Terror amidships, and as the useless hulk was still afloat nine hours later, it was necessary for a British cruiser to shell it to the bottom.

Gibraltar Inspected By Capt. Roosevelt

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Capt. James Roosevelt, en route to London from Cairo, probably will arrive in Lisbon tomorrow, it was reported today.

He left Cairo June 1 and had been expected here earlier this week, but an American source said he stopped off "to inspect something" along the way, presumably Britain's Gibraltar base.

It was anticipated that he would fly to London immediately on his arrival in the Portuguese Capital.

The President's eldest son, an officer in the U. S. Marine Corps, has been to the Far East and the Middle East as an observer.

New Axis Demand on Russia Reported

HELSINGFORS, Finland, June 13 (AP)—It is understood in well-informed quarters here that Germany has enlarged certain far-reaching demands on Russia.

[The telephone connection through Germany to Bern, Switzerland, was cut as this dispatch was being relayed from Finland, and the remainder was not received.]

Reports Circulated

By the Associated Press

Reports of new German demands on Russia have circulated for several weeks in foreign capitals in this order—Vichy, Unoccupied France; Ankara, Turkey, London, and now Helsingfors, Finland.

The first report emanating from Vichy, capital of a French Government determined to collaborate with Germany, was to the effect that Germany needed the vast Russian Ukraine wheat resources to aid in feeding Europe, and particularly to feed Spain should the Nazi Army decide to strike through that impoverished country to attack British Gibraltar.

Then, a week ago, another Vichy story said Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin in a secret meeting had arranged for the Ukraine to serve as Europe's bread basket in a new and extensive collaboration scheme.

The trip by Gen. Maxime Weygand, French North African commander, and other French colonial heads, to Vichy for Cabinet conferences were said to hinge upon that angle of German-French collaboration as well as defense of Syria now being invaded by British and Free French troops.

Massing for Attack

In Ankara, foreign sources exchanged stories the same day that German and Rumanian troops were massing for an attack on Russia, probably this month.

Authoritative Turkish circles said they understood Germany had 100 divisions ranged on the Russian frontier in Poland, and another 30 divisions concentrated in Rumania, in addition to 25 divisions of Rumanian troops recently mobilized.

Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu of Rumania left Munich, Germany, June 12 by plane after a series of conferences with German leaders said to have included Herr Hitler. It was reported he was going to Rome next to see Premier Mussolini.

An Ankara report said the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey had gone to Moscow for consultations.

In London, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, returned for talks with British leaders at a time when usually reliable sources there also said Germany was massing troops, guns, and planes in Poland and Rumania for a "war of nerves," aimed at squeezing important concessions from Russia.

Possible Move on Iran

Russians in London said they knew nothing of these reports, and no one in other quarters specified what Germany hoped to get from Russia by such a reported display of strength. Speculation centered on Russian foodstuffs, oil, and other materials, or possibly permission for a big Nazi army to go through Russia and around Turkey into Iran and Iraq in a flanking movement against Britain's Middle Eastern forces.

Germany's failure to move into Syria since the British began attacking there June 8 has caused much speculation. Turkey is the logical route for Nazi troops into the Near East, since they already occupy neighboring Bulgaria and Greece and command the approaches to the Dardanelles.

Turkey, Britain's nonbelligerent ally, has close ties with Russia, including formal Soviet assurances of aid if Turkey is attacked. That country is hoping for speedy British occupation of adjacent Syria to fortify its back door should Germany begin operations in the West.

A report from Ankara, however, said Germany had informed the official Turkish new agency in Berlin that it has no intention of asking troop transit through Turkey to get at the British.

German-Russian relations thus far have been mutually advantageous, and not long ago a trade agreement was concluded which Berlin sources said exceeded German hopes.

Oil for Turkey—Gesture by Nazis

By the Associated Press

Berlin, June 13

Turkey and Rumania signed an oil treaty at Bucharest, Rumania, today, DNB, official German news agency, reported from Bucharest. The agreement, effective immediately, pledged Rumania to supply petroleum and petroleum products to Turkey.

[Since Germany controls Rumania's oil output, this pact may be interpreted as a friendly Nazi gesture toward Turkey.]

London Says Cripps' Return Due to Nazi-Red Relations

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Informed quarters said today discussions between Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, and Government leaders here are "primarily concerned with Russian-German relations."

Sir Stafford reached London by air from the Soviet Capital June 11 for what was described as a trip in line with Great Britain's policy of having her envoys report periodically and to establish contact with the Home Government.

The informants today refused to discuss whether an editorial in The Times, of London, hinting that Sir Stafford would not return to the U. S. S. R. was officially directed.

The Times editorial said "It may well be asked whether there is not at the present juncture a more urgent call nearer home on Sir Stafford's exceptional capacities."

The newspaper remarked that the Ambassador was received in Moscow "without enthusiasm" and that "at no time has he been admitted to the confidence of the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs."

The Times reflected the Foreign Office's interest in what the newspaper called "rumors of a turning point in German-Soviet relations which have been current all over Europe in the last few days."

Germany and Russia, the newspaper asserted, are playing "a dangerous game of bluff and counter bluff" with both desiring to avoid war but "determined the one to extort and the other to refuse as much as it dares without provoking hostilities."

"It is a sort of situation in which guns sometimes go off without either side having really intended it," it added.

Speculation in London centered about the nature of the alleged German demands on Russia and on British desires to pull the situation into prominence.

One interpretation is that the reported German threat fits the British diplomatic offensive seeking Russian collaboration with the Allies. It was reasoned that prominence given the reports might well push Russia toward Britain and away from Germany.

Then Britain might keep Sir Stafford in London, it was speculated, until the crucial moment when he would return to Moscow bearing British offers of friendship.

Cheese Ration Lifted By Food Ministry

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced today that, effective June 30, the ordinary domestic ration of cheese, now one ounce a week, will be raised to two ounces, but the butter ration will be trimmed from four ounces to two.

However, the total ration of fats, eight ounces weekly, will be maintained by increased allowances of margarine or cooking fats.

The Ministry announced that it was drafting plans for milk rationing in the fall or early winter.

What quantity would be allowed each persons has not been decided, the Ministry said. The British Medical Association has suggested a half-pint a day for each person.

London-Montreal Air Line

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The magazine Aeroplane said yesterday a daily airplane service would soon be started between England and Canada with the western terminus at Montreal.

The magazine said U. S.-built Boeing B-17s, four-motored planes of the "Flying Fortress" type, probably would be used. They would be flown by U. S. pilots and crews under the direction of British Overseas Airways, the article said.

Aeroplane reported that Maj.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, former Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, was arranging the details of American co-operation in Washington.

Air Service Needed

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Informed sources said last night that direct airplane connections between the American Continent and England, such as were described in the British publication Aeroplane, would aid in solving at least three problems, two of them of immediate concern to the United States.

These persons added, however, that they knew of no plan at this time for pilots of the United States' armed forces to participate in such a service, although they noted that citizens of this country already are flying for Great Britain both as combat pilots and in ferrying bombers across the Atlantic.

A daily service across the Atlantic, as described by the British magazine, would not only speed up the return of ferry pilots from England, experts here said, but would expedite the transmission of diplomatic pouches containing mail to and from this Government and would provide a means for getting United States military observers and other officials to England in quick time.

The beginning of an organized transcontinental ferry service, to bring planes intended for Britain under the lease-lend program from West Coast plants to the eastern part of this country, already is under way.

This service, which started out as an individual enterprise by the various manufacturers, now is furnishing valuable training to United States military fliers, it was said.

Midnight School Teaches Welding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Designed to help meet the increasing demand for skilled welders required for national defense work, the San Jose Technical High School has started an after-midnight class in welding. The class is in session from 1 to 7 a. m., and despite these hours, more men are trying to enroll than can be accepted.

Daytime and early evening hours are filled with other national defense and high school welding classes, and lack of sufficient equipment places a limitation on the number of students enrolled in each class, according to Ambrose R. Nichols, principal of Technical High School.

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Germans Study History To Find Propaganda

Rewriting of history has long been recognized as one of the propaganda tools of National Socialism. One way in which this is being done is disclosed in the following dispatch by a writer with access to first-hand sources within Germany.

Two large volumes of "source evidence"—used as the basis for Germany's propaganda campaign against England—have recently been published by the Reich's Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. The volumes are being prepared for wide distribution both within Germany and in foreign countries. But little has been known of the manner in which they were produced.

Actually, 5,000 German research students did the job. Under the Nazi system it was only necessary for the "student leader" to draw up a plan and distribute the assignments and the research students went to work. They combed sources of material covering the last five centuries which, in or out of context, could be used as the basis of the "historical defamation of England."

Search Widespread

About 6,200 historical and literary books and documents were searched. British papers and magazines from 1900 to 1939 were examined closely. All publicity documents were used including party documents and leaflets of the various English parties which were of course not concerned with making a good case for their opponents. Archives, public libraries, and private collections were mobilized. A total of 20,160 completed reports were gathered from this bee-like activity and collected in the Reich student headquarters in Munich, where they were once again carefully sorted and classified. Some of the reports were complete books, though most were pamphlet size.

Students of literature gathered the sayings of poets from Shakespeare to Byron and from all foreign countries which might in context or out of context be used against England. Students of law searched for cases of injustice done a worker or a citizen by the "arrogant lords and captains of industry" during Englands rapid industrial expansion.

Dickens they found with his social protest an ardent advocate for the war of the Third Reich. Students of art gathered anti British caricatures printed on the Continent for several hundred years. Students of mechanical sciences played up every instance of patent violation or robbery which occurred in England during a period when patent rules were not easy to enforce and the morals of all countries were lax because of the tremendous pace of invention and industrial expansion.

Sent to Workers

The material, edited for the Propaganda Department by Dr. Wilhelm Ziegler, is being particularly utilized within Germany in an effort to convince the German workers that the British Empire is "anti-social."

A regular service of pamphlets was given the speakers of the German Labor Front who have the task of indoctrinating the German worker. Through this channel every last worker in Germany can be reached and influenced against England. A special pamphlet was printed in an edition reaching 500,000 copies.

Other official organs of the Reich received a similar service. The Department for Social Welfare received material critical of social work in England. The Department of Health received material attempting to prove that the corresponding Department in England was and had long been undermining instead of improving the health of the English.

The German press has been drawing richly from this propaganda source. Also the radio constantly uses its material in German and foreign radiocasts. Some of the students who gathered the material radiocast it themselves. Young artists had the chance to practise their art in anti-English caricatures, some of which were printed.

French Fight in Syria, But Without Animosity

By Harold G. Laycock

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Middle East Command.

JERUSALEM, June 13—The almost complete lack of animosity between French prisoners and their British and Australian captors testifies strikingly to the fundamentally unchanged relationship between the combatants.

"Droll" is the most favored adjective used to describe the war by French officers.

"But a Frenchman's honor bids us fight," said one.

His particular artillery battery outnumbered 15 to 1, with a week-old letter from his British Tommy friends in Palestine in his pocket, he still fired his gun at Imperial troops without eating and sleeping for three days.

"Not Playing Hitler's Game"

Like all his comrades he was indignant when I charged him with playing Germany's game.

He was convinced, from what knowledge he could gain of conditions in other parts of Syria away from his own station, that there were no German troops in the country. The suggestion that the Germans were not bound by uniform he parried with the claim that the slightest suspicion of the familiar tourist setup would have catapulted himself and every Frenchman toward Palestine faster than General Collet's Circassian Cavalry had gone.

When he received orders to fire on Sunday he was amazed.

Completely uninformed and uncomprehending the Nazi menace toward Syria, these Frenchmen sincerely believed they were fighting their old friends because these old friends had attacked them. But even this belief did not deter them from their vehemently reiterated detestation of Hitlerism.

Their tenacity in this battle has not been due either to foreign ideology or military discipline; but to the belief that they were defending a righteous cause.

When captured, they were relieved—glad to be free of the disagreeable task, contented to have done what they considered their duty.

How bravely in the tradition of the French Army that duty was done was seen at first hand by the British Imperial troops, who have now advanced well beyond the Litani River northward, cleaning up lively resistance every inch of the way to Beirut.

Inferior numerically in artillery and men, the defenders never lost an opportunity to counterattack, and in guerilla obstructionism they have caused no little dislocation to the attackers' plans.

Machine-gun nests, ringed and canopied in trees with snipers have been exploited with great success.

Native Reception

The reception that at least some of the British troops are receiving in Syria and Lebanon was symbolically illustrated yesterday at Tyre which had been captured by the British.

When during a lull in hostilities I re-entered Tyre the populace was out in force.

It was 6 a. m. and as I breakfasted the Mayor and his stern police chief came to see me.

Their story as they ate with me was poignant.

The town had awakened this morning to emptiness. It was a vacuum in which the Australians and Union Jacks were impressively absent.

At once several of the town's erstwhile savants put their finger on the reason why the British were scurrying back toward Palestine in retreat.

I told the Mayor to stroll toward the main road and note the direction of the British convoys. He sighed with apparent relief, and, amidst the wildest cheers, interpreted my advice to the crowd.

The Australians soon arrived and garrisoned the town and to cries of genuine enthusiasm retook Tyre.

Weygand in Algiers

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, military commander for French North Africa, has returned to his Algiers headquarters after an inspection tour through Morocco and French West Africa, the German radio said today, radiocasting a Vichy announcement. The trip, started June 9, took him to Casablanca, Dakar, and Rabat.

MBS Reports Employees Have Dissolved Union

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—The Independent Mutual Affiliates, organized among some Mutual Broadcast System stations in opposition to the system's contracting last month with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, was dissolved permanently, the system announced.

It said the I. M. A. now approved of the "Ascap" contract and that members were satisfied with their representation on the MBS operating board.

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Japan-Soviet Strengthening Economic Ties

TOKYO, June 13 (AP)—A more intimate political and economic relationship between the Soviet Union and Japan was indicated yesterday, following signing of two new commercial agreements by which Tokyo enlarges its sources of raw materials and the markets for its goods and strengthens itself against economic blockade.

The newspaper Asahi said, "It is quite natural for Russia (and Japan also is in the same situation) to approach Japan for trade, since the United States is using its raw materials for all-out aid to Britain."

The agreement, it was announced, would necessitate inauguration of direct service to Vladivostok, Soviet Siberian port, from Niigata, Japan. Additional freighters will be placed in service.

Change in Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—As the Russian-Japanese "neutrality" agreement blossoms into commercial accords which give evidence of closer working arrangements between Nippon and the Soviets, the change in the "diplomatic line" is having extensive repercussions.

One of the most marked effects is upon the Russian emigrees—Russians who fled from the Communist regime in Russia and who found asylum in the Far East.

The Russian emigrees have stood by Japan for the past 10 years and it came as a disillusioning awakening, for they had refused to believe that the Japanese could throw them overboard so promptly after having nurtured and protected them ever since Japan took over Manchuria in 1931.

There have been numerous Russian emigree associations formed throughout China, every one appealing for support on the grounds that it was the best chance of securing a return of the Romanoffs to the throne of Russia. Japan has encouraged, aided and abetted such activities for years and for many years it looked as though it were sincere.

Many Russians here—the local "White" emigree population in Shanghai alone is 30,000 and there are other thousands in various scattered regions of China—had long been suspicious of professed Japanese desires to run the Soviets out of Siberia if not all of Russia and to set up a Monarchist Government friendly to Japan. The skeptics saw that any such plan was designed to benefit Japan and not the Russian emigrants who would benefit, if they did so at all, as the tail to the Japanese kite.

Experiences of a decade in Manchuria and other Japanese-occupied areas of China were not such as to lend particular enthusiasm to any pro-Japanese movements. Many others clung to a belief, however, that the Soviet Government would have to be overturned by force, that Japan was the only power with either the desire or the possible ability to do so.

"Make friends with the enemy of your own enemy," was the view a large part of the Russian communities had and in that they were loyal to Japan for 10 long years. Now, though, Japan has made friends with their enemy.

Japan, of course, is faced with the difficult logical task of explaining how it could have attacked Communism for so many years and then turn around and make friends with the only Communist state. It takes the position, however, that while it is as much opposed to Communism as ever it has nothing against Russia as a Nation, which is not unlike saying that it hates Communism but doesn't mind Communists. Satisfactory as this may be for internal consumption it is a long way from satisfying those Russians who had staked everything on Japan and have found her wanting.

Industrial Revolution in India

Movement keeps pace with social revolution—High aptitude shown by labor in goods and arms.

By Rangee Shahani

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While some of the most capable planners in both Britain and India are seeking to harness India's vast potential resources of wealth and man power into a new force in world economy, there is actually occurring in India today an industrial revolution side by side with the social revolution which has already aroused such world-wide interest.

First the Indian masses awakened from their age-long political sleep. They are still uncertain about what to do, but the call for a higher standard of living and for a real participation in self-government is mobilizing them. Then, quietly, almost imperceptibly, a new class has come into being—the capitalistic bourgeoisie, a phenomenon liable to upset political arithmetic in India.

The traditional industries of India—at one time famed throughout the world—became practically nonexistent in the nineteenth century. The causes of the decay were manifold. Two, however, are outstanding—the civil wars of the eighteenth century and the inrush of British imperialism in later times.

With the start of the Swadeshi Movement in 1905, or perhaps even a little earlier, Indian national leaders demanded a revival of India's industries, so that the country might be self-sufficient in the future. The unceasing pressure in this direction brought about a change in the British Government's commercial policy, which, after 1926, was changed from an Imperial into a Commonwealth policy.

Several Controlling Factors

Britain acted from various motives. There was, to be sure, an examination of conscience. It was felt that if Indians wanted home industries, then it was right and proper that they should have them. India's great increase in population was another factor necessitating changed policy. And the war of 1914-18 had shown that it was to Britain's advantage to hasten the modernization of India.

The whole of Indian life, it was found, needed development. Agricultural efficiency was but an item. Industrial manufacture, such as implements for daily use, for the railways, and communications, wanted particular encouragement.

This policy did not have an easy time, for it was opposed by the great vested interests. Indian nationalism had to wage a long and bitter fight. However, a beginning was made during the years of the World War, when large orders were placed with Indian firms by the railways and the Government stores departments. This was a great opportunity, especially for Tata, the well-known Indian iron and steel magnate.

Accepted by British

After the World War a progressive encouragement of Indian industries became the settled policy of the British Government. Gradually, as Indian firms acquired experience, orders for more complicated products were placed with them. During the non-co-operation movement many mills—both jute and cotton—passed into Indian hands, and today Indians own or control or have an interest in the majority of industries operating in the country.

Already Indians have learned to make rifles, machine guns, artillery up to six-inch howitzers, twenty-five-pound shells, propellants, electric cable for naval use, equipment and armor plate.

But the progress Indians have made in enterprise and technical skill is perhaps best evidenced from the fact that aircraft production has already begun in the country.

Official army reports show that the percentage of rejections among the output of the Indian ordnance factories for faulty workmanship is under 2 per cent, and less than in factories in the British Isles.

Thus Indian capitalism—industries imply capitalism—has begun its onward march. It is still a youngster, but a vigorous youngster. The people of the Punjab—Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs—have shown a fine aptitude for engineering and small-scale industrial enterprises.

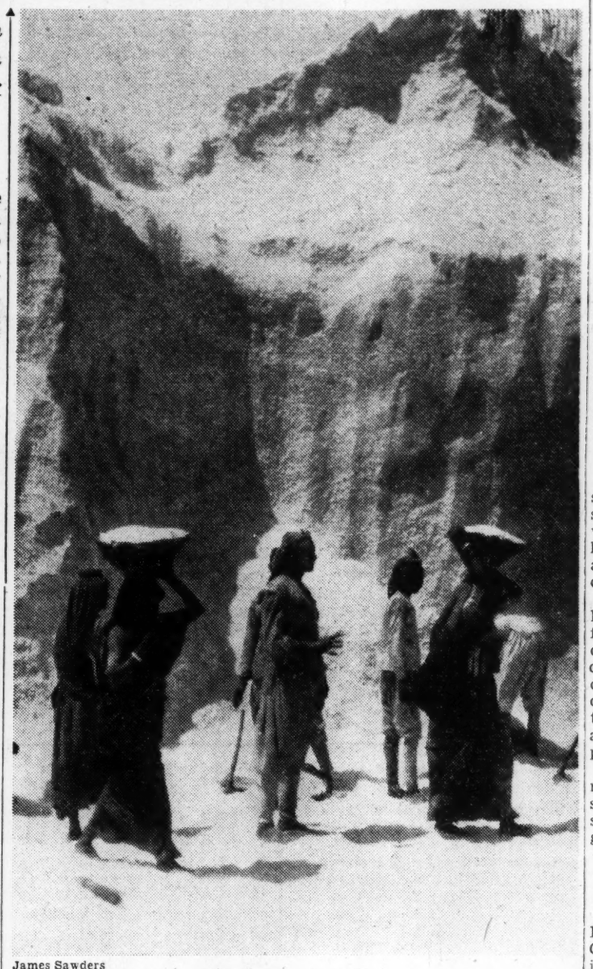
Strong Financial Interests

The Marwari bankers control the financial interests and the stock exchanges of practically the whole of the peninsula. Parsi merchants and industrialists dominate some of the most important and thriving Indian trusts. What is already becoming the greatest center of heavy industry in India—the iron-copper-coal belt of Western Bengal, especially Jamshedpur—is more or less in their hands.

This is only a small part of the picture. Capitalism is growing fast in India. It has begun to invade the great banking houses connected with the import and export trade. The Imperial Bank has now some Indian directors. The number of small Indian banks and insurance companies that are springing up everywhere is legion. British retail trade is passing into Indian hands. Access to the same markets and lower costs of production have made this inevitable.

The antique lackadaisical business methods are giving place to real efficiency, and, what is more significant, competent Indians are replacing, wherever possible, Western specialists.

Finally, there is a rush toward the cities, which are being modernized. New business houses and flats are going up. These are not architecturally Indian, but European, like the style of living kept up by this new society.



James Sawders

Scene From India

Women carrying baskets of salt for the salt mill at the Okha Salt Works in the State of Baroda.

Canadian Farmerettes Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The farmerettes of the World War are back again in Ontario, but this time they are to be called the Farm Service Force.

Sponsored by the Ontario Government, the plan calls for camps of some 60 girls each, recruited from the high schools and voluntary organizations, to be set up in the areas where they will be needed to fill the gap left by young men who have joined the Army or are working in munition factories.

The first camp is near St. Catharines, and eight or ten more are now planned for the Niagara peninsula. The Y. W. C. A. has been asked to supervise these camps, and is making plans to take charge of the welfare of these girls while they are in camp.

In the World War 38 of these camps were set up in Ontario to relieve the shortage of farm labor. The girls work at light farm work, such as fruit picking, and packing, pruning, spraying, and gathering vegetables, for which work they are to be paid at standard rates, with a minimum set by agreement with the farmers.

Each camp will have a "camp mother" and a staff of assistants appointed by the Y. W. C. A. The Provincial Government has already made a survey to see what extra labor will be required on Ontario farms, and will be responsible for recruiting the girls and transporting them to the farms. The Y. W. C. A. is responsible for the selection and setting up of camps, the appointment of the staffs, and the food for the girls.

In addition to the Ontario Government's Land Service Force, a voluntary group knows as the Ontario Women's Land Army has nearly 100 girls working daily on farms near Toronto. Formed last August as a permanent organization for the duration of the war, the Women's Land Army has been training all through the winter and is now in a position to send help to farmers as the need arises. They are trained to drive tractors and do some of the heavier work on the farms.

French Crews Join de Gaulle

CAIRO, June 13 (AP)—Officers and men from French warships interned in Alexandria harbor are joining the Free French in increasing numbers, observers said today, and Syrian developments may bring a definite showdown on the status of the fighting vessels demobilized last July after the French-German armistice.

The Allied advance into Syria is known to have had strong repercussions among the crews remaining on the French 22,000-ton battleship Lorraine, four cruisers, three destroyers, and one submarine at Alexandria.

The warships, besides being stripped of their ammunition and oil supplies by agreement with the British, had their crews cut by almost 2,000 men who chose to return to France.

The warships have not moved from the harbor since last July, but there has been a steady stream of sailors from them to the Free French.

The newspaper Le Phare Egyptien reported many of the officers and men "indignant' over reported German use of Syrian air bases and said many of them were quitting their ships.

British Gains Listed

OTTAWA, June 13 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the Canadian House of Commons today that a true conception of the war situation "would go a long way to strengthening morale."

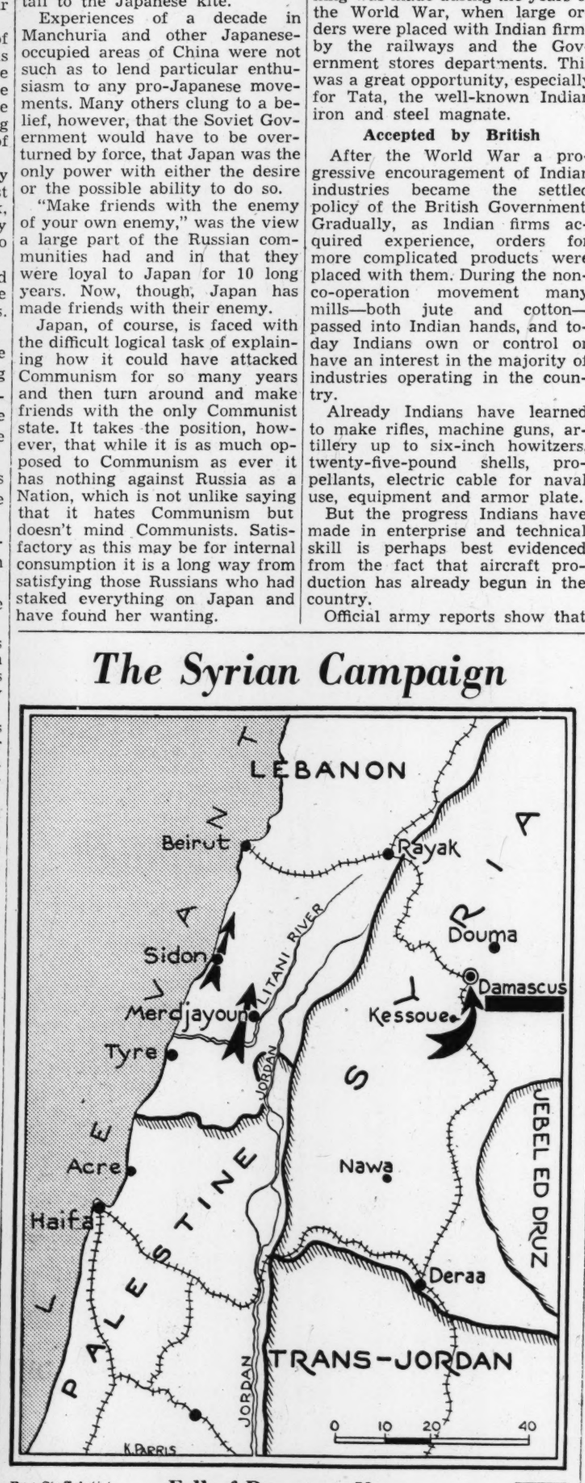
As encouraging signs, he said, no vital British position has been lost despite the fall of France which has regarded as the great barrier against German success. British bombing raids are gaining in strength, air power is being equalized, and the rate of sea losses dropping.

The Prime Minister's statement was part of a pre-adjournment review of the war. The Dominion Parliament is expected to end tonight its present sitting, which began Feb. 17, and reconvene next Nov. 3.

Of Canada's share, he declared machines were being sent over in growing volume, food was being sent as fast as ships could be found to take it, and 1,000 radio technicians, "invaluable" in the defense of the midnight skies," would be joined by more.

Declaring "we have made known to the world that our forces are ready and we are ready to have them go wherever their services may count for most," Mr. King reported that two more divisions, one of them armored, an army tank brigade, and other reinforcements would be sent to Britain this year.

The Syrian Campaign



By a Staff Artist

Fall of Damascus Near

Black arrows show the direction of three Allied drives in western Syria. At Damascus the Free French Cavalry is reported to have virtually surrounded the city preparatory to making the final assault.

British Drive in Syria Brings Vichy Warning

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 13 (AP)—France has warned Britain that continuation of the invasion of Syria would be considered as part of a fixed British policy to attack French interests, it was disclosed semi-officially today.

A semi-official version of a French note, described as the second sent to Britain since the invasion began, was published by the Telemondial news agency.

"Continuation of the British of operations they have started," it said, "can only be explained if Great Britain has the fixed purpose to attack French interests directly."

(A first exchange of notes and their texts were disclosed today in London.)

The Telemondial report was presumed to reflect the tenor of the second protest which, apparently, was a sharp declaration and not, as had been rumored, so conciliatory as to have asked the British to cease operations in Syria.

Telemondial asserted that "the legend of the presence of German forces has been disproved," and declared that the invaders discovered that "Syria was exclusively defended by French troops and consequently French - mandated territories are not to be considered as the starting point against English possessions."

The note was believed to have made clear that France could consider the campaign, now in its sixth day, only as a deliberate aggression.

Two-Tone Note

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The French Government has informed Great Britain it would "avoid taking any action which might aggravate or spread the conflict" in Syria and Lebanon.

The Vichy regime, in a note dated June 8, asserted, however, that the Allied attack on the French-mandated territories "risks producing the gravest consequences" and that "the French Government is determined to defend its territory and possessions, wherever they may be attacked, with all means at its disposal."

The British Government, expressing pleasure at the French assurances, replied tartly that its action in Syria was based on "facts," and that "His Majesty's Government cannot be expected to enter into argument with Marshal Pétain's Government on the subject of the meaning of the word 'collaboration.' "

Britain repeated that it has no territorial designs in Syria or in French overseas possessions, and that "it is their intention, when victory is won, to restore the independence and greatness of France."

[Vichy reports said a second and stronger note had been sent Britain reiterating the first protest over the invasion of the French mandates and reciting the French insistence that no German troops were there.]

Leahy Go-Between

The notes were exchanged through Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, by way of the British Embassy in Madrid.

The French insisted that all German personnel and equipment, except for some wounded and some damaged planes, had been removed from Syria.

The Foreign Office News Department issued this text of a communication which it said had been delivered to Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador in Madrid, on June 8.

On instructions from his Government the French Ambassador has the honor to communicate to His Majesty's Ambassador the following text of a note handed this morning by Admiral Darlan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the United States Ambassador at Vichy:

The French Government have just learned by a telegram received from the French High Commissioner at Beirut that Syrian territory has been attacked this morning near Merdjayoun, south of Jebel Ed Druz, and that enemy reconnaissance elements, armored cars and infantry have come into contact with our posts. Fighting is in progress.

Collaboration Denied

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs again draws the attention of the United States Embassy to the fact that there has been no collaboration between the French and Germans in Syria and that all German air material and personnel which might have been there during events in Iraq have been withdrawn with the exception of two or three damaged machines and about 10 men.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes most particularly to draw the United States Embassy's attention to the fact that any British attack which nothing in the present situation in Syria can explain, risks producing the gravest consequences, as the Embassy already is aware the French Government is determined to defend its territory and possessions wherever they may be attacked and with all means at its disposal.

"Every measure is being taken accordingly to this effect in Syria. Aware of the danger of the present situation, the French Government will, for its part, avoid, pending further information, taking action which might aggravate or spread the conflict.

"If the trouble is, in fact, extended, the French Government will find itself obliged to assure by necessary measures the defense of territories under French sovereignty."

British Reply

The text of the memorandum which Sir Samuel was directed to hand to the French Ambassador at Madrid in reply said:

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have had the honor to receive the communication which the French Ambassador at Madrid handed to His Majestys' Ambassador on June 8.

"His Majesty's Government will not be expected to enter into an argument with Marshal Pétain's Government on the subject of the meaning of the word 'collaboration,' more especially since it has not been clearly defined in the communication under reference.

"His Majesty's Government have based their action in Syria on the facts of the case as known to them and not on theoretical considerations, and this has been made clear in their public statement on the subject issued on June 8.

"His Majesty's Government would recall that His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated in the House of Commons on May 22 that if the Vichy Government, in pursuance of their declared policy of collaboration with the enemy, took action or permitted action detrimental to His Majesty's Government's conduct of the war or designed to assist the enemy's war effort, His Majesty's Government would naturally hold themselves free to attack the enemy wherever he might be found.

Responsibility on Vichy

"Responsibility for the consequences of assistance which French authorities in Syria were instructed to render to enemies of His Majesty's Government must therefore rest with Marshal Pétain's Government.

"His Majesty's Government are happy to note that Marshal Pétain's Government will avoid taking any action which might aggravate or spread the conflict. They have no desire that French blood should be shed and should consequently suggest that it would be in the interest of both countries if Marshal Pétain's Government saw their way to instruct their forces in Syria to offer no opposition to measures which the Allied forces are taking in order to prevent the enemy from using Syria as a base of operations against them.

"His Majesty's Government's take this opportunity to repeat that they have no territorial designs in Syria or anywhere in French overseas possessions and it is their intention when victory is won to restore the independence and greatness of France."

Lutherans Debate Resolution on War

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The thirteenth annual convention of the United Lutheran Synod of New York was expected to act on a resolution opposing "war as an instrument of national policy."

The Long Island Conference on June 11 offered a resolution condemning the "Unchristian character of war," and suggesting the convention go on record against a "war policy."

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Women Seek Unity For Defense Program

Especial to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Women heads of national organizations from coast to coast are in New York today to unify their efforts for national defense into a single program that will utilize their best plans of action. The meeting was called by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the Biltmore Hotel. The meeting is a follow-up of a visit made by Mrs. Whitehurst to 46 States.

Emphasizing that the purpose is not to "force through" a program dominated by a central authority, Mrs. Whitehurst said that the present scattered activities for defense presented an urgent need for co-ordination, for leadership and the elimination of wasted effort. This is the first time in her 18 years of varied experience with women's groups that so many widely representative leaders have come together for one specific purpose, she added.

Among the organizations, for which 75 women spokesmen are gathered here in an all-day meeting, are the National Council of Women, National Conference of Christians and Jews, the National Women's Trade Union League of America, the American Association of University Women, the American Legion Auxiliary, the American Red Cross, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's National Democratic Club, the Women's National Republican Club, the Associated Women of the American Farm, the Girl Scouts, Inc., Camp Fire Girls, and others.

Unity Is Stressed

"We need a program for the entire country," Mrs. Whitehurst said. "As I have gone around, talking with women in many States, they have expressed a desire for co-ordinated scheme of action so that 40,000,000 volunteer women might be mobilized more efficiently.

"The psychology of the American woman, I feel, must be changed. From a national gravitation toward peace, the movement should work instead toward a national program of defense. Women have continued so long in their efforts for peace and many have shunned even the thought of war, but I think this fear of war would greatly lessen if the American woman could know what her part is in a definite program for defense.

"It is not the purpose of this meeting to disturb anything now in existence in this direction. Women of contrasting views, races and religions are here all hoping to find satisfactory guidance. The Federation, being the largest women's organization in the world with 2,000,000 members, seemed a fitting agency to undertake the task."

Mrs. Whitehurst, who is the newly elected head of the federation, has added a Department of National Defense to the organization, to which Mrs. Harold V. Milligan of New York has been appointed as Chairman.

Organization First Step

Some of the objectives as set forth in advance are: to organize the women in every county and in every large city and town within the county, having a co-ordinator selected or elected by the representatives of the organized women's groups in the respective counties, and to register all women willing to give leisure time for volunteer service; to conduct an educational campaign of appreciation of the American form of government and its priceless heritage in combating fifth columnists.

Defense problems will be discussed under such headings as housing, consumer issues, nutrition, nursing, agriculture, industry, recreation, aviation, and United States stamps and bonds.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Federal Director of Civilian Defense, is the invited speaker at today's luncheon.

Local aspects of women's part in national defense were considered here yesterday at an emergency meeting of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs held at the Astor Hotel. The possible use of subways as air raid shelters, conditions presented by fire-proof and non-fire-proof structures, and the part which women play in building up civilian morale were discussed. Registration of the 250,000 members for service according to ability not age, was agreed upon.

A special fund as the outgrowth of woman's thankfulness to be an American, known as the "City Federation Thank Offering," was proposed by Mrs. Harry Lilly, a one-time President of the City Federation. More than $150 was pledged and a proposal for a 25 cent per capita subscription from members was announced.

Leaders Who Seek to Co-ordinate Women's Defense Efforts

Mrs. Olga Adams — Top: President of Association for Childhood Education.

Mrs. W. H. Pouch — President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Elbert Williams — National President of the Camp Fire Girls.

Miss Marion E. Martin — Assistant Chairman, National Republican Committee.

Mrs. J. L. Whitehurst — President, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley — Chairman, National Woman's Party.

Mrs. D. R. Dudley — President, International Association of Altrusa Clubs.

Mrs. W. H. Hays — President, Woman's National Republican Club.

Mrs. Wales Latham — Chairman of Bundles for Britain.

Miss Bessie Locke — Lower: Executive Secretary, National Kindergarten Association.

Mrs. Curtis Shears — President, Women's National Democratic Club.

Mrs. L. J. Lemstra — President, American Legion Auxiliary.

Mabel C. Tanner — President, Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

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Mrs. C. W. Sewell — Director, Associated Women American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mrs. Lucy R. Milligan — President, National Council of Women.

Mrs. E. C. Eubody — President, Auxiliary to National Mail Association.

Mrs. Frederic Beggs — Chairman, Cause and Cure of War Conference.

Retail Dry Goods Executives Pledge Full Help in Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—American businessmen, those who sit at the helm of the country's department stores, specialty shops, and other retail establishments are ready and willing to lend all possible aid and co-operation, even though it means sacrifices, to the Government's defense program.

This was the pledge voiced by the Board of Directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which has just completed a week's session here.

At the same time full protection to the consumer against unwarranted and unjustified price rises and any semblance of profiteering was assured.

Not only will retailers have to adjust their policies to support the defense program but they are also faced with many new merchandising problems brought about by the present emergency. For all of them will be faced with a sharp curtailment of merchandise for consumer consumption. All will have fewer suits, shirts, and neckties to sell Mr. Jones, so that the soldiers will be well clothed, fewer pots and pans and metal appliances for Mrs. Jones's kitchen so that tanks, airplanes, and armaments will be turned out on schedule, and a much smaller selection of furniture and other items so that new plants and barracks may arise.

25 P. C. Curtailment

Dr. Paul Douglas, professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, estimated this curtailment in consumer goods as at least 25 per cent below the normal output and more likely to reach 30 or 40 per cent during the coming year. The retailers attending the sessions were told by L. Edward Scriven, Assistant Deputy Director of the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management, that they will soon be unable to secure many items and that such commonplace objects as stoves, toasters, vacuum cleaners, typewriters, cameras, and tools, that have until now been plentiful on their counters and in store aisles cannot escape being hit by the extremity of the defense program.

They learned that a big production program for military brass, for example, may affect the zinc picture and thereby make it difficult to obtain even so prosaic an article as a galvanized wash tub. They were also told that the shortage in aluminum will affect the production of household objects like washing machines and that the shortage in nickel will cut down the tons of this bright, efficient metal which formerly flowed so freely into hundreds of peacetime articles including fixtures and innumerable "gadgets."

Mr. Scriven frankly asked the retailers to help the defense program by encouraging the sale of goods made from raw materials not needed primarily for the defense industry and to train their personnel to explain to the public the reason for the shortages.

Effect on Income

This reduction in the supply of goods is not expected to affect the income of the stores throughout the country, since in the opinion of many of the executives, as the nation heads toward full re-employment, the national income will rise and consumers will have more spendable dollars, and that even with higher taxes, the distribution of this spending power will be such that there will be a greatly increased demand for consumer's goods.

With this increased spending power, however, Mr. and Mrs. Jones will have to pay cash for many of their purchases or buy them on much more rigid installment terms than in recent years. One of the outstanding resolutions passed at the convention proposed that installment terms be revised to require larger down payments and shorter maximum terms.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones will also find, probably very much to their surprise, that there will be no high pressure salesmanship to urge them to stock up now, for leaders in the National Retail Dry Goods Association frown upon the "buy now prices are going up, replacement price will be" sort of advertising. In fact, as "purchasing agents of the public" they were charged with the duty of doing all in their power to maintain a "business as usual" attitude and to avoid panic and hysteria in their respective communities.

RAF in Greece: Handful Against Army

Continued from Page 1

signed to co-operate with them is as close as in the case of ordinary artillery. To have a particular enemy position bombed or strafed, all the company commander has to do is pick up his field telephone.

But air co-operation, while extremely effective, is also costly. It presupposes reserves of pilots and planes so that the command can afford certain sacrifices for definite objectives. But in attempting this the Greeks lost virtually their entire air force in the first two weeks of fighting. Their motley collection of French, German, Polish, and Czechoslovakian planes of obsolescent types were no match for the speedy maneuverable Italian Fiat CR-42 fighters, with their heavy fire power.

Bombed Enemy Bases

The British were in no position to use up their planes at this rate, and from the outset, over Greek protest, the two Blenheim bomber squadrons were assigned, not to air co-operation with the troops, but to completely independent operations against enemy bases and lines of communication.

They carried out systematic and extremely effective daylight and night raids on Valona and Durazzo, the Italian ports of debarkation in Albania, and on Berati and Elbassan, the chief supply and communications centers.

Besides the tireless daily work of the Blenheims, whenever the moon was full a squadron of heavier longer-range Wellingtons flew over from Egypt and bombed the chief debarkation ports of Bari and Brindisi on the Italian side of the Adriatic Sea, as well as objectives farther afield, such as Naples and, once, Fiume.

But even in these operations the losses were disproportionately heavy. During my three months in Greece — November, December, and January—the Blenheim squadrons lost about 20 planes, or more than 40 per cent of their total original forces, mostly in daylight raids. I recall one Friday in December when five out of a total of 12 planes that had gone out on a job failed to return. The Wellingtons had better performance; in their periodic moonlight visits they only lost two planes, one of which was the crash in which Ralph Barnes of the Herald Tribune was killed.

This high casualty rate was partly due to lack of fighter protection against the swarms of CR-42's and partly to adverse flying conditions. The wind-swept mountains and valleys of Northern Greece and Albania, with their changeable weather and sudden cloud formations, have been described to me as among the most treacherous air hazards in the world. At the same time, planes brought over from Africa had none of the defrosting equipment or other adaptations for winter flying. This combination of factors was responsible for at least half of the losses.

Few Landing Fields

In addition there were almost no emergency landing fields. Besides the Athens civil airport, where the bombers were based, there were only three fields available in Northern Greece, at Jannina, Kalabaka, and Larissa, and the first two were unusable for heavier craft in wet weather (winter being the rainy season). Use of the best all-weather field in Northern Greece, the Salonika airport, was denied to the RAF from the very beginning, since the Greeks feared that the appearance of British planes on a field within short flying distance of the Rumanian Ploesti oil wells and the German concentrations in Rumania and later in Bulgaria would precipitate German intervention, which they still somehow hoped to avoid.

In fact, the Salonika airport was completely out of the war until the German troop planes landed there in April. Thereafter it served as the principal German air base.

An additional handicap was a shortage of adequate ground and servicing facilities, as well as reserve planes, spare parts, and other items essential to the smooth functioning of a flying squadron.

If the plight of the bomber squadrons was not enviable, they were far better off than the lads of the lone British fighter squadron that came to Greece.

Failing to obtain from the British Middle East Command any RAF units for air co-operation with their land troops, the Greek Government, on Nov. 19, addressed itself to public opinion over the head of its ally. Press representatives were summoned to a special meeting where Theologos Nicoloudis, Minister of the Press, read to them a lengthy appeal on the Greek Army's need for air support and graphically describing how lack of the same was paralyzing their operations.

Pressure Brings Results

This pressure method had instant effect. The next day part of an RAF fighter squadron took off from Egypt early in the morning and after the briefest stop in Athens, saw action on the Koritsa front that same afternoon, bringing down the first day 11 Italian planes. The Greeks were delighted. This timely air support decided the battle for Koritsa, which for some days had hung in the balance, and one day later, on Nov. 21, the Greeks scored their most spectacular victory of the whole war.

During the two weeks that they operated from Janina, in December, I saw members of the fighter squadron almost daily and got to know them well. They were a representative Empire group that included besides men from England, two from Kenya Colony, one South African, one New Zealander, and one Australian, but they lived and fought as a fighting unit.

Before coming to Greece, they had a distinguished record as the ablest of the four (and I repeat, at that time there were only four) fighter squadrons in North Africa, with the biggest bag of enemy planes.

In Greece, they worked under severe handicaps from the outset. They had left Egypt at such brief notice that it was some time before their ground crews and spare planes caught up with them. Three of their best pilots, including the squadron leader, were ill, and did not arrive until nearly a month later, and at no time were they a full squadron. Most of the time they operated with only 12 planes.

Patrol Entire Front

Short handed, they had to fly hither and yon, patrolling the whole length of the Albanian front, at the call of the Greek command, while at the same time supplying some fighter protection to the RAF bombers.

Not only were they short handed, the planes they flew were not the modern Spitfires or Hurricanes, but Gloucester Gladiators, nearly 50 miles an hour slower than the CR-42 and Cant 101 bombers. No amount of flying skill and daring could make up for this technical deficiency and once one of the boys remarked to me:

"We can only attack the 'Eyeties' when the wind is in the right direction, otherwise any of their kites just walk away from us."

In five weeks of almost continuous action they lost five of their number, including their squadron leader, shot down the third day after his arrival in Greece. They were then relieved around Christmas by a Greek fighter squadron, also equipped with Gloucester Gladiators.

The Greeks always contended that with something like adequate air co-operation, with a few squadrons of modern British and American fighters and some bombers on the front line, their troops could have completely broken the Italian resistance and occupied all of Albania before the heavy frosts brought a stalemate. Everyone of us who saw the Albanian front was inclined to agree with them.

61 Americans Ousted From Paris Arrive in Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal, June 13 (AP)—Sixty-one Americans from Paris—34 men and 27 women and children, most of them United States Embassy clerks and their dependents—arrived at the Santa Apolonia Station today after almost three days without sleep and poorly fed until they reached the Portuguese border.

The diplomatic staff left the occupied French Capital in accordance with a German request last month that all countries withdraw such representation there.

Among them was "old George Washington," septuagenarian Negro porter, who had been employed by the Paris Embassy since he went to France as a member of the cast of Buffalo Bill's threatrical company before the World War. He desires to stay in Europe, and Consular authorities said he might be given a job by the Lisbon Legation.

Forty-nine Americans of the Battle Monument Commission are due to arrive tonight and will join the Paris party tomorrow at Sintra, where they will await transportation to the United States.

Mrs. Morrow Backs Service Club Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—The campaign of the United Service Organizations for National Defense to build service clubs close to defense centers will place there "the last outposts" of the American home, in the opinion of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, who addressed 300 women workers of the Metropolitan Women's Division of the U. S. O. at their second report meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday.

"No campaign I have ever read of or worked on seems more appropriate for women to take part in than this," Mrs. Morrow declared. "If we believe in having our homes defended, surely we can make a temporary home for the defenders."

Mrs. Morrow, a member of the U. S. O. committee in Englewood, N. J., gave pointers to the women in the art of soliciting funds in the $10,765,000 campaign. Most important of all, she declared, were belief in one's own cause and use of the language of faith. She urged workers to be grateful for whatever sums were contributed, and advised them to remember what their individual efforts would do for some lonely boy when they were bogged down in campaign work details.

Machines Found Key to War; Fatalities Far Below 1914

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Democracy's war against Naziism is a war of machinery, not a war of men.

Impressive evidence of this fact is given by defense officials here who, on the basis of official information, cite that the British Army, Navy and Air Force have lost only 5.2 per cent as many men killed in this war as they lost during a similar period of the World War.

Illustrating the conclusion that in both striking power and losses the methods of modern war take their toll of materials more than men, it is pointed out that at the present rate of British casualties it would take more than 53 years for 1,000,000 British boys to be killed.

A further comparison shows that British casualties in the present war have been only 31.9 per cent in killed and only 1.1 per cent in wounded of the number of American casualties in automobile accidents over a comparable piriod.

Again, comparing a similar period in the World War with the present war, it is found that figures for wounded show an even greater disproportion, the casualties in wounded amounting to only 1.2 per cent of those in the last war.

Linked for Defense

There is, of course, gratification that the human losses have been relatively so slight, and particular emphasis is being given to these facts because of their pertinence to American defense.

They are accepted in Washington as underlying the validity of the basic premise of the Government's defense program, that is, that when America and Britain can combine to produce superiority in equipment they will have superiority in the war.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, in a statement from its Washington office, also cites these facts "to refute the claims of opponents of the national policy that it may lead to the loss of millions of American boys.

"One of the loudest cries of those who oppose our national policy," the statement says, "has been the cry that this policy may lead to the loss of millions of American boys. Seeking to sway the public by appeals to their emotions, these opponents of effective American defense draw a horrible picture of mllions of our youth killed and maimed. But this picture is completely false, as actual experience in this war shows.

Accent on Machinery

"This is a war of machinery, not men. As all the belligerents speed up production of planes and tanks, the accent will go even more on machinery and even less on men. Official statistics of British casualties, released May 31, show how few men actually have been lost in this war in comparison with the last. They cover the first 20 months of the war, and show a startling contrast to a 20-month average of the casualties of 1914-18. Such an average of World War losses is used since monthly figures are not available.

"During 30 montns of this war 18,627 British soldiers, sallors, and airmen were killed. During the average 20 months of the World War 356,220 British soldiers, sailors and airmen were killed. That means that the losses in killed in this war were only 5.2 per cent of a similar period of the last. It means further that, at this rate, it would take more than 53 years for a 1,000,000 British boys to be killed.

"During 20 months of this war 24,501 British soldiers, sailors, and airmen were wounded. During the average 20 months of the World War 818,700 British soldiers, sailors and airmen were wounded. These figures show that losses in wounded during this war were only 1.2 per cent of those in a similar period of the last.

"These are the facts. But those who oppose effective American defense won't face them frankly because these facts would shatter the false picture with which they are seeking to mislead the American people."

Ex-Red Tells Strike Tactics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—As if disclosing the master-ideology behind some "wildcat" defense strikes, a one-time Communist and professor at New York University, testfying at the departmental trial of John Kenneth Ackley, suspended City College Registrar, which ended today, declared the Communist Party used strikes, sabotage and violence in preparation for the "dictatorship of the proletariat."

Dr. Reuben Gotesky, who said he was a Communist Party member, under the alias Stephen Graves, from 1930 to 1938, took the stand to give his understanding of the Communist Party line, as the trial of Mr. Ackley, charged with being a member of the party, continued yesterday before a three-man committee of the Board of Higher Education.

At times of national economic and political crisis, or immediately after a nation has been defeated in war, the Communist Party attempts to organize "workers' militias" and to foment disunity and disorder in preparation for the proletariat, or "one party" dictatorship, Dr. Gotesky testified.

Asked by Charles C. Weinstein, prosecutor, to give the aims of the Communist Party, Dr. Gotesky said:

"The Party aims to establish a world dictatorship of the proletariat in which the United States would be an integral unit."

Communist instructions, he added, included disrupting the armed forces, forming Red guards and workers' militia and "using strikes, sabotage and demonstrations." These methods, he said, were outlined in an article entitled "The Fight for the Streets," in the Party Organizer, a Communist publication. Obviously, he stressed, the party cannot operate wholly within the law.

Throughout the testimony Samuel Rosenwein, attorney for Mr. Ackley, offered objections, stressing that the witness had not been a member of the Communist Party for eight years. Dr. Gotesky testified he had been a close student of Communism, however, and for the last three weeks had been making a study of its aims and methods, receiving $10 a day from the prosecution.

Columbia Chaplain Adrift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12—It is a stiff sculling stretch 80 miles up the Hudson River to Krum Elbow. A tricky nor'easter can kick up quite a sea and slashing head winds can nearly swamp a 75-pound single shell, but the Rev. Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain of Columbia University, learned his rowing from a river man, and it is a customary run for him up to Columbia training quarters for the Poughkeepsie Regatta.

That is how it was for a couple of hours yesterday that Jimmy Collings, the bicycling letter carrier, weather man and Nyack baseball umpire, followed along the river road shouting things at what seemed just a windy Hudson, until you saw it was encouragement for doughty Chaplain Knox.

Out there on the sunny water it was taking all the cunning of 35 years as an oarsman to drive through the waves and breast the spit of land below Nyack that puts the old terminal of the Erie Railroad a mile out into the water. There were times when the frail craft nearly stoody on end and every single stroke was fighting, but a shell is a kind of subsidiary attachment to man and oars, and very much so with Chaplain Knox, who had his built specially for him with a 23-inch measure across and 20 feet long.

It was all riding the tide and pulling easily in the freshness of the early morning until he came abeam to Yonkers and ran into a heavy wind from the northeast. Several times the waves slapped over into the shell, but Mr. Knox was able to hug the shore until he got to that point and its vicious current below Nyack which a wind of any vigor makes a dangerous place.

"I didn't know whether I would attempt it," Chaplain Knox said. "I thought of pulling in alongside the pier and ending the trip there. Then I decided to go on."

Veto by Lehman

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—Gov. Herbert Lehman votoed without comment today a Port of New York Authority resolution opposing construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. He said, however, he would appear June 18 in Washington in favor of President Roosevelt's proposal at a hearing before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

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Defense Situation Improved By Drop in Strike Trend

By the Associated Press

Resumption of full-speed production of $500,000,000 worth of defense shipbuilding in the San Francisco Bay area depended today on the response of striking American Federation of Labor machinists to telegraphed instructions from their international Executive Council in Washington to go back to their jobs in 11 shipyards.

Possibility that the machinists might go to work Monday was voiced by Harry Hook, San Francisco business agent, who set a meeting Sunday to consider the Council action. He said a "full and democratic discussion" would be held, followed by a secret ballot.

Action on this biggest obstacle so far interposed to the all-out ship construction effort came last night in deference to a "direct request" from President Roosevelt, the Executive Council announced.

At the same time the two remaining threats to military airplane output were ended.

A strike scheduled for midnight at two Pittsburgh plants of the airplane propeller division of the Curtiss-Wright Company was called off at request of the Defense Labor Mediation Board.

And the A. F. of L. Machinists Union at the big Consolidated Aircraft Corporation plant in San Diego announced ratification of new contract terms by a 9-to-1 vote, removing possibility of a walkout against Consair, which holds $700,000,000 in bomber orders for the Army, Navy and Britain.

In instructing a return to work in the San Francisco strike, a walkout by about 1,700 key workers which obstructed operations by some 15,000 others, the Council of the International Association of Machinists agreed that the grievances would be turned over to the Mediation Board.

The Council notified Mr. Roosevelt, however, that it contended that the blame for the strike lay not with the machinists but with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, which failed to sign the master contract. A Mediation Board panel sitting on the dispute in Washington recessed until today without a report on progress.

The Pittsburgh propeller strike was averted by the Union's agreement to extend the existing wage contract with Curtiss-Wright to June 20, pending Mediation Board efforts, starting Monday, to settle the wage dispute.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee demanded for the 1,000 workers involved a general 10-cent hourly increase. The present minimum is 60 cents and the average pay 78 cents an hour.

Los Angeles—A drive to "clean out Communists" from the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers organizing drive in the Pacific Coast aircraft industry was proclaimed by Richard T. Frankensteen, C. I. O.-U. A. W. aircraft director, as normal production of ten warplanes daily neared at the Army-occupied North American Aviation plant in Inglewood, Calif. Four thousand troops guarded the plant.

In a radio address last night Mr. Frankensteen said the first of about 25 high C. I. O. officials had arrived to help him eliminate radicals from "positions where they could dominate C. I. O. policies" in the organization efforts.

He condemned the "irresponsible acts of the local leaders" of the U. A. W. in precipitating a strike "against our national government and our national defense," referring to the North American walkout last week.

Mr. Frankensteen also telephoned to the Mediation Board in Washington, asking that representatives be sent to assist slow-moving negotiations on the demands that precipitated the dispute. The Union demands a closed shop, 75-cent hourly wage minimum instead of the present 50-cent base, and a general 10-cent increase for higher skilled workers.

New York — Joseph P. Ryan, President of the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association, agreed yesterday to await possible Government action before calling for spread of a New York longshoremen's strike to Galveston, Baltimore and Houston.

The New York walkout, Mr. Ryan said, was a protest against the loss of stevedoring jobs involved in the Government acquisition of Morgan Line ships for the defense and aid-to-Britain shipping pool. The company, he charged, had seized the opportunity to deliver the ships to the Government, thus avoiding obligations to its employees. If the strike were spread, he warned, 6,000 men would be affected.

Canton, Ohio — A wage compromise, providing for an 8-cent hourly increase for day workers and an 8 per cent increase for piece workers, ended a 19-day strike of 3,500 employees of 27 sewer pipe factories in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. The settlement was announced last night.

The A. F. of L.'s United Brick and Clay Workers had asked a 20-cent hourly boost in basic wages of 58 cents, a closed shop and other conditions. Union leaders said maintenance crews would report today and production workers would go back Monday.

Washington — The Labor Department reported settlement of a wage dispute involving 3,400 workers at five plants of the Reynolds Metal Company, manufacturing aluminum products. The agreement provides for an increase of 8 cents an hour retroactive to June 3 and for an additional 2 cents hourly after June 1. Present basic wages were not disclosed.

San Diego, Calif.—The Solar Aircraft Company and the United Aircraft Welders of America, an independent union, yesterday signed a one-year contract outlawing strikes and lockouts and providing for a minimum starting wage of 60 cents an hour, ranging up to $1.17—the scale previously in effect.

Baltimore, Md.—The C. I. O.-Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America scored a victory over "no-union" voters in a Labor Board consent election at two yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Labor Board officials announced the vote as 1,878 for C. I. O. affiliation and 1,597 for "no union." The Board said 47 ballots were questionable and 606 of the 4,128 eligible workers had not voted.

Seattle—As the revolt within the ranks of the International Woodworkers of America (C. I. O.) continued today, Schafer Mill No. 4 of Aberdeen became the first plant to resume operations since a strike of 22,000 mill workers and loggers tied up 52 Western Washington operations.

The Schafer loggers overruled the action of the I. W. A. leaders in rejecting a National Defense Mediation Board's back-to-work proposal and voted to negotiate independently with their employers.

O. M. Orton, I. W. A. President, who walked out of a Mediation Board meeting in Washington, D. C., a week ago, is back in the Capital again conferring with Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, who strongly criticized him for his action.

New York—A telegram was sent to President Roosevelt today over the signatures of 37 members of the New York Newspaper Guild (C. I. O.) which said that a resolution approved at a Guild meeting Tuesday protesting the use of troops to "destroy the right to strike" did not express "the whole of our attitude in this national emergency."

The telegram, signed by Dorothy Thompson, columnist, and Reuben Maury, Pulitzer Prize winning editorial writer, among others, said "We share the distaste for calling out our armed forces to put down a strike anywhere . . . ." but added that it was "high time that the great rank and file of the New York Newspaper Guild find its voice and affirm its loyalty to the President of the United States, as we do here."

Young Briton Home On Tramp Steamer

NEWCASTLE, England, June 13 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Ian Hamilton, sent to Canada last August to be safe from German bombings, was back home today after working his way to England aboard a tramp steamer.

He told his astonished mother that he left his uncle's home in Noranda, Quebec, May 13, hitchhiked to Halifax and got aboard the steamer.

"I didn't want to miss the war," he explained.

Morgan Line Seizure To Hit Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Government requisitioning of the fleet of the Southern Pacific Steamship Company, known as the Morgan Line, for British supply service, has raised the question here today of the status of 2,400 workers of the company's sea-going and shore personnel. Presumably all, with the exception of those eligible for pensions, will be out of jobs when the line closes down in about six weeks, and the rest will have only the temporary provision of unemployment benefits under the retirement laws.

Protest against taking over the entire Morgan fleet for the Panamanian registry to operate under charter by the United States Lines has reached the proportions of a longshoreman's walk-out here, but was held in abeyance in other ports after Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, reported that Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia had pledged his efforts that a fair solution of the problem would be reached.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ryan was scheduled for a Washington conference today with Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, to seek to bring usual requisitioning procedure to bear in transfer over a long period rather than all the ships at once.

6,000 Men Employed

The two New York piers of the company employ 400 longshoremen, tugboat men, checkers, mechanics and lighter men, but the taking over of all 10 ships would throw 6,000 men out of work in Coast and Gulf ports.

Stressing that his union was 100 per cent behind President Roosevelt's program of aid to Great Britain, Mr. Ryan said that wholesale transfer called for "drastic" action that would take in other coastwise lines as well, since the Maritime Commission was not believed to be entirely to blame. The action showed, he insisted, that the Morgan Line had found in the requisitioning a long-sought opportunity to get out of the shipping business without heed to worker obligations and pension responsibilities.

A Morgan Line official flatly denied the charge, asserting that the line had merely complied with its duty of surrendering its ships at the call of the Government.

Among the pier workers, the report circulated was that the original requisition called for five vessels, but when the Commission brought up the question of "requesting" the entire fleet, company officials made no special show of resistance.

Veteran Office Workers

"Other companies were not wiped out," one said, "and we believe the Maritime Commission would hesitate to take the entire Morgan Line if the officials protested."

An unusually large proportion of the office workers for the line are men and women in its service for 25 and 30 years, and some have protested the disintegration in messages to President Roosevelt.

"In this entire affair," said one of these, "no one seems to have given a thought to the fact that transfer of the ships would put at least 2,400 employees out of work."

British Slav Staff Released by Italy

CERBERE, France, June 13 (AP)—A sealed train bearing Ronald Ian Campbell, Former British Minister to Yugoslavia, and 105 other Britons crossed into Spain last night 56 days after they were captured by the Italians in Yugoslavia.

They left their internment center at Canciano, near Sienne, Wednesday, crossing into France Thursday morning. They will continue to Portugal to be taken to England.

Germans in Dark

BERLIN, June 13 (AP)—The German public still was unaware today that the United States steamer Robin Moor has been sunk by a submarine.

Newspapers have not printed a word about the incident and authorities said they are as yet without proof that a German submarine was involved.

The sinking is being investigated in an effort to obtain authoritative information, it was said.

Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, declared in Washington yesterday that the Robin Moor carried no arms, ammunition or military material of any character and that her general cargo, ranging from steel rails to women's hosiery, was destined for no port in a combat zone.

Survivors Sail

LISBON, June 13 (AP)—Twenty-nine women and children of missionary families who survived the sinking of the Egyptian steamer Zamzam were among 632 passengers who sailed for New York yesterday.

This left 56 Zamzam survivors here, all of whom the United States Consulate hoped to get aboard a liner due to sail Saturday. Originally 119 Zamzam survivors came here from France June 2. The others already have left, four of them by Atlantic Clipper plane.

Major Farm Groups Agree On Need for National Unity

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — When farmers pointed out the need for national unity to further the defense program in a joint statement of their three big national organizations issued here recently, they did more than express a common desire for co-operation. They practiced it.

They themselves achieved a degree of unity in their agreement on certain fundamentals, and nobody was more pleased over their ability to get together than they were themselves. They were even a little surprised.

Not always in the past have these three groups seen eye to eye. American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, and National Council of Farmers' Co-operatives, with their 3,000,000 farmer membership among them, have sometimes differed sharply on matters of national policy. But in the declaration written by 45 men—15 from each organization, including members of the three executive committees—there was stated a solid policy on which all agreed.

The farm people put themselves on record for measures to keep up continuous production in farm and factory without stoppage due to disputes; for a pay-as-you-go financial policy for the Government, made possible in part by a broader basis of taxation; for a fair balance among farm prices, industrial prices, and wages; and for full farmer representation in defense activities.

Highly Important

There is nothing startlingly new in it, but its issuance is regarded by farm people as highly important. More significant than the words mimeographed for the press was the genuine good will manifested by the men who gathered from all parts of the Nation to seek points of agreement among the three organizations, observers declared.

There was no doubt about the good feeling prevailing. Through closed doors, a person could hear the resounding laugh of the Farm Bureau's tall southern leader, Edward A. O'Neal, and the jovial voice of Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and of other leaders. The sounds that poured out gave the impression of a college reunion rather than of a meeting of leaders of supposedly rival organizations.

The men tried not to be smug about it, but they couldn't help but hint that agriculture had set a good example to labor. Of course the minority farm groups, such as the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union and its offshoots, were not there. They were not invited by the convention that proposed this meeting—the National Milk Producers Federation Convention, held here May 1 and 2. It is possible that agreement would not have been reached on so many points if the Union and its offshoots had sent representatives. But the important thing is that the biggest farm groups did come, and that they did get together.

The statement they issued begins with an appeal for national unity. It does not go into the question of the extent of United States participation in the war. It merely states that agriculture recognizes the seriousness of the international situation — that it sees it as affecting "the lives, liberties, and security of all our citizens, our democratic ideals and institutions."

Need of Co-operation

It points out that in such a period, "true patriotism and the security of all demand that all groups should contribute their utmost to produce everything essential to the national defense with maximum speed and efficiency."

From this statement of fundamentals, the farm groups go on to explain their position on strikes.

"National safety demands that immediate action be taken to provide adequate means for continuing operations whenever disputes arise, until differences are composed," the joint statement states. "The emergency requires immediate, effective authority and action to eliminate all acts or threats of violence, destruction of property, intimidation, coercion, and illegal collusive practices whether in industry, labor, or agriculture."

As for taxation, the farmers want a realistic policy. "We urge that, insofar as practicable, the costs of the defense program be paid from current income." A program with a broad tax base is recommended.

For its own part, agriculture put in what it regards as reasonable requests. "A fair economic balance between farm prices, industrial prices, and the wages of labor" should be maintained on a level that will assure maximum production and consumption of goods and services, say the farmers.

Farmers ask also that they be accorded equal recognition with industry and labor on all national defense agencies. They put in a plea for the strengthening of farm participation and control in all national agricultural programs. Further, they ask that farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives be encouraged by the Government.

The conference closed its deliberations by designating the executive officers of the three associations as a committee to take any action necessary to carry through the program.

Labor Action

Continued from Page 1

pating in "outlaw or subversively led" strikes.

The Senate's 67-to-7 vote passing the plant-seizure amendment to the selective service bill, introduced by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, furnishes welcome and decisive senatorial support for the President's action in breaking the Communist-influenced strike at the North American Aviation Company's Inglewood plant last Monday by military force.

In passing the Connally measure the Senate in the same stroke voted by 46 to 25 a strong Congressional condemnation against both strikes and lockouts in defense industries and by the unanimous vote of 70 to 0 admonished Government, management and labor to abide wholeheartedly by the principles and practices of collective bargaining.

In its final form the Congressional declaration of strike policy read:

"Strikes and lockouts in industries that impede or delay the national defense effort are contrary to sound policy, and that strikes or lockouts in such industries in which either side refuses to recognize mediation or arbitration and to abide by the decisions thereof are hereby condemned."

In its original form the strike-policy declaration, introduced by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia was an unqualified condemnation of all strikes in defense industries and was based directly on the President's "fireside chat," in which he stated that the country expected that labor and management would accept without striking the impartial recommendations of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

However, the pro-labor forces in the Senate sat down hard on the Byrd proposal on the ground that it was a one-sided slap at labor and a "pat on the back" for management and consequently the Virginian was forced to dilute his blunt spoken amendment.

It was by the narrow margin of two votes that the Senate also wrote into the bill a provision introduced by Senator Joseph Ball (R) of Minnesota limiting the seizure of strike-locked armament factories to those cases of actual or threatened stoppage of production in which either or both parties to the dispute "have failed to utilize existing Government conciliation and mediation facilities in the effort to settle such dispute."

The ball amendment finally passed, 36 to 34.

Government officials were in conference today with the heads of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. in their joint efforts to eliminate the "left-wingers" who foment "outlaw" strikes.

The Justice Department itself has compiled a detailed dossier of a group of 100 or more Communists and "labor fifth columnists" who have been active in the recent "won't-meditate" labor disputes and the Government, despairing of half-way methods, is now prepared to authorize defense industries to "blacklist" employees who engage in "wildcat" strikes.

The Justice Department is co-operating with the national officials of the unions, providing them with information, if they don't already have it, which will enable them to identify the "subversive elements" which have infiltrated the labor organizations and occasionally reached key positions.

Labor Costs

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, said in a letter made public today that the increase in cost to the Government on negotiated or fixed fee defense contracts as a result of the 40-hour week ranged from 5 to 10 per cent, depending on the spread of overtime.

Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia made public an exchange of letters between himself and Mr. Knudsen and Secretary of Labor Perkins, in which he sought their views on relaxing the 40-hour week law in defense production.

Mr. Knudsen said on some fixed price contracts "there has probably been some delay, but not much," as a result of the 40-hour week and overtime penalties. He said he saw no necessity for relaxation of the 40-hour standard for the remainder of the emergency, even after full employment is reached, expected next spring.

Miss Perkins wrote Mr. Robertson there was "no evidence that the wage and hour law has curtailed production in either defense or non-defense industries."

Switchmen's View

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13 (AP)—The Switchmen's Union of North America today re-elected Thomas C. Cashen, Buffalo, as President and in a "declaration" of its principles cautioned against anti-labor influences.

"We ask no special favors for labor," delegates to the union's 21st international convention said, "but we feel we have the right to insist that, while we are doing our utmost to overthrow tyranny abroad, we should not permit democracy to be weakened and perhaps destroyed here at home."

Sinking Site

By a Staff Artist

Where Robin Moor Went Down

Moor Sinking Challenge To U. S. by Nazis

Continued from Page 1

ently preparing to defend such action as justified and necessary, the case is expected to lead to a quick decision as to how far the United States is prepared to go in enforcing respect for its historic "freedom of the seas" policy as reaffirmed in the President's radio address of May 27, 1941.

Full Reports Awaited

Although no final action can be expected until the full reports from the survivors are received and studied in Washington, the statements so far issued by the Administration indicate that the United States Government feels the sinking has played directly into its hands as proof of the need for more vigorous action in behalf of the rights of all democratic nations.

The White House has left no doubt that it will hold Germany to strict account and that it will not be satisfied with evasive or half-way denials or explanations. The State Department confirmed this when Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles declared that a careful check of the ship's cargo manifest revealed that it carried no articles of war and that it was a neutral ship in neutral waters.

1930 Treaty Cited

On the other hand, there has been no denial as yet that the ship might have been carrying goods to British South African ports which might come under the heading of contraband. It is pointed out that in modern warfare contraband takes in far more than it did in the past and that such items as steel rails—which the Undersecretary admitted were aboard—might easily fall into this category.

It is this consideration which has led to the belief that the American position will be based upon alleged German violation of the rules regarding the safety of the passengers of neutral vessels.

The London Naval Treaty of 1930, to which Germany subscribed, obligates a belligerent vessel to place a merchant ship in "a place of safety" before sinking it. The failure of the U-boat commander to radio the position of the Robin Moor's lifeboats is seen as a violation of this obligation since an unrecorded open boat in the middle of the ocean is obviously not in a place of safety.

All reports forwarded by Walter J. Linthicum, the American Consul in Pernambuco, Brazil, to the State Department, agree in saying that the submarine was German. The depositions of the 11 survivors of the single lifeboat so far picked up express certainty as to this, although the only word visible was Lorricke or Lorickke, a word not listed as the name of a German submarine.

"Laughing Cow" Mystery

Much speculation has been aroused by the "laughing cow" which the lifeboat survivors say was painted on the U-boat's conning tower. It is believed that it actually was a snorting bull which a Berlin photograph of last summer shows to have been painted on the submarine of Lieut. Comm. Geunther Prien, Germany's ace under-water commander.

Although the first report given out by Undersecretary Welles yesterday said the Robin Moor was sunk at 6 a. m., Greenwich time, a later report said that the sinking took place at 8:05 a. m., Greenwich Time. It has been suggested that the second time given might refer to the time aboard ship.

Text of Consul's Report On Sinking of Robin Moor

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The text of the report from American Consul Walter J. Linthicum at Pernambuco, Brazil, to the State Department on the sinking of the Robin Moor follows:

I boarded the Osorio before it docked in Permanbuco last night and with full co-operation of the local authorities privately took the individual depositions of the American survivors; a comprehensive summary of their testimony follows:

At 6 o'clock Greenwich time, May 21 last, the Robin Moor was ordered to stop by the use of a blinking light signal and to "send a boat with papers"; upon inquiry what ship, the reply just "submarine."

The Robin Moor then lowered a lifeboat in charge of the Chief Officer which proceeded about a mile and a half. No ship's papers taken.

Submarine commander asked as to identity of ship and was told "American Robin Moor, New York to Cape Town."

Order to Abandon Ship

The First Mate was then ordered into the submarine, reappearing about 10 minutes later when the submarine commander was heard by the men manning the lifeboat to give the command to abandon ship within 20 minutes, which upon request was extended to one half hour from the time the lifeboat returned to her vessel.

"Upon the return, three other lifeboats were lowered, one containing 11 seamen; another with 12 seamen; another with 10 seamen and one passenger; and fourth contained three married couples, a child and five seamen.

After the sinking of the ship, the submarine fired a torpedo amidships, then some 30 odd shells until the Robin Moor sank sternmost in about 23 minutes. Her position at this time was latitude 6:10 north, longitude 25:40 west and the hour was 8:05 Greenwich time. Afterwards floating wreckage was destroyed by gunfire.

"After the sinking of the Robin Moor, the submarine circled by the lifeboat carrying the survivors interviewed and its commander remarked: "I have given some food to your Captain," and then left the scene of the sinking, remaining on the surface until out of sight.

Markings on Craft

There is no doubt in the minds of the survivors that the commander and submarine were German, although the latter had no visible markings other than the name Lorricke or Lorickke and a figure described as a laughing cow, both painted on the conning tower. The commander spoke to the men in poor English.

The lifeboats remained together at the scene of the sinking for about 24 hours because the commander of the submarine had said that he would wireless their position to expedite their rescue. Finding that this was useless, the captain instructed all boats to proceed to Saint Paul's Rock or the Brazilian coast.

They all remained together until May 26, when the survivors interviewed were given permission to proceed on their own, which they did, in the direction of the Brazilian coast. Survivors were picked up by the Osorio at latitude 0:46 north, longitude 37:37 west.

The evidence also reveals that the Robin Moor had the American ensign and U. S. A. painted on either side and an illuminated flag flying from her stern at the time she was sunk, and when stopped she was instructed not to use her radio.

Co-operation Urged In Defense Housing

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt said the task of providing homes for defense workers required the co-operation of States, cities, and towns as well as intelligent planning by the Federal Government and "unselfish assistance of real estate owners and private builders."

The President expressed himself in a letter read to a housing "inventory" meeting by Mrs. Dorothy Rosenman, Chairman of the National Committee on the National Emergency. She said the organization represented business, labor, and civic interests from every State.

Sites Announced For Arms Plants

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Location of three new small arms ammunition plants to cost $30,000,000 each and the forthcoming expansion of eight other ordnance plants at a total cost of $145,514,000 have been announced by the War Department.

The new plants will be located at St. Paul, Minn., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Des Moines, Iowa. Each will occupy a site of about 3,000 acres, and employ approximately 8,500. In each case the $30,000,000 was estimated to cover the purchase of land, construction of buildings, and equipment.

The expansion authorizations were:

St. Louis ordnance plant, St. Louis, Mo., $58,850,000.

Plum Brook ordnance works, Sandusky, Ohio, $20,287,000.

Weldon Spring ordnance works, Weldon Spring, Mo., $20,000,000.

Morgantown ordnance works, Morgantown, W. Va., $18,500,000.

Kingsbury ordnance plant, La Porte, Ind., $8,997,000.

Elwood ordnance plant, Joliet, Ill., $8,575,000.

Wolf Creek ordnance plant, Milan, Tenn., $5,395,000.

Ogden ordnance depot, Ogden, Utah, $4,900,000.

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Washington Sideglances: Notion-Counter of News

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Secretary's Spokesman: Representative Elmer H. Wene (D) of New Jersey issued a statement this week reassuring Jersey resort operators about the eastern gasoline shortage. He said he'd been informed by Petroleum Coordinator Ickes' "office" that people would still be expected to take vacations in their automobiles.

"I wondered where my messenger was all that afternoon," commented Mr. Ickes.

Modest Michigander: House members could scarcely believe their ears June 10 when Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan rose and asked to correct the Congressional Record. Said he: "On page 5027 at the end of the talk I made yesterday appears the word 'applause.' There was no applause, and I ask that the word be stricken out."

Congressmen, correcting the proof on their speeches, more often add than delete the "applauses."

As Easy as That: Indicative of undercover American defense maneuvers of which the public knows little is a high official's declaration:

"The United States could take Martinique today by telephone."

Add Alphabet: Chief alphabet agencies on tips of official tongues these days are:

OPM—Office of Production Management.

OEM—Office for Emergency Management.

OPACS—Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

OCD—Office of Civilian Defense.

USO—United Service Organizations.

Longest defense title belongs to Paul V. McNutt, who is Coordinator of Health and Welfare and Related Defense Activities.

Congress Catching Up: Prize question at President Roosevelt's last press conference was one put by Raymond ("Pete") Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Mr. President," asked Mr. Brandt, "are you in favor of legislation in Congress giving you authority to do what you have already done in connection with the North American Aviation strike?"

Tourist Note: Government buildings now closed to sightseers:

White House (except to soldiers on Saturdays).

Bureau of Standards.

War and Navy Departments (except to identified persons on business).

South Carolina Draft Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately 19,134 selectees for South Carolina were named in new adjusted quotas for the 83 local boards, according to an announcement issued by Selective Service Director Holmes B. Springs. However, draftees yet to be supplied the armed forces aggregated 15,057, as 4,077 had been inducted through May 15.

Nature Glimpsed Closely by Canoeists

Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan

The main view pictures ideal canoe travel in smooth water on a small lake in the Park. Portaging a canoe sideways in Western Canada is shown in the picture at upper right. Putting out a campfire (right center) is a necessary duty of a canoeist or he will leave a trail of bush fire behind him. At lower right is pictured a girl who has pitched her tent on Waskesiu Lake.

Canoeing Trips Add Zest to Canadian Tours

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Adventure of the unknown and the test of physical strength in battling foamy rapids are the principal reasons why canoe trips are now popular through territory ranging from the northern States to above the Arctic Circle.

All motor roads in Canada, whether in the Maritimes, old Quebec, industrial Ontario, the prairies, or mountainous British Columbia, lead to points from where canoe trips can be started. Main highways leading direct from American - Canadian boundary points go right into some of the best canoeing country on the Continent.

For one day or six weeks, you can travel anywhere in the Dominion by water. It is a country full of rivers and lakes, smooth waters and rough, rapids and waterfalls, deep waters and shallow. For those who prefer to travel between cities and towns with a stop each night in a proper hotel, there are such canoe routes. If the adventure of the unknown, the tang of the camp in the woods, and the smell of fresh caught fish in the frying pan is more to your liking, there are guides available who will paddle your canoe to these regions.

Advice from experienced canoeists is that on short trips it is not absolutely necessary to take a guide. On long trips, or trips into the distant bush country, guides should be taken. Indian and white guides are available.

Canoes best suited to conditions in the locality where the trip is to be made can be rented or bought from local outfitters. Canoes should not be under 16 feet in length. Where many portages have to be made, a light canvas-covered canoe is best. Three paddles and two kneeling cushions should be part of the equipment.

Packsacks and dunnage bags make up the luggage of the canoeist. Food, equipment, and clothing is so packed as to be easy of transportation on the back by means of a pack board, shoulder straps, or even a tump line across the forehead. Loads are light as possible, 40 pounds per person for a four-day trip being the limit advised by native and white guides.

There is an art in packing a canoe for rough water. Everything is stored amidships, put firmly into place, with the necessities for lunch and pitching camp on top, the whole lashed tightly into place.

Personal equipment should include old, but warm clothing, heavy boots, toilet articles, a compass, fishing rod, camera, sewing kit, two or three blankets, a waterproof ground sheet, a flannel sheet, mosquito netting, and mosquito dope.

Tracking ropes, ax, candle lantern as well as flashlights, preferably a small seven-foot square silk waterproofed tent because it is lightest, cups, plates, pots and pans, dish cloths, candles, cutlery and laundry soap, are among other necessities.

Canoes cost about $1 a day for rent. Guides wages are about $4 a day. Equipment rentals are about 50 cents per day for each tent, 50 cents per day for cooking outfit, 30 cents per day for a pair of blankets. Food costs are approximately the same as in the cities.

Detailed route maps are available for a variety of trips throughout Canada from the Department of Transport or Travel Bureau of the Canadian Government, at Ottawa. Maps and detailed description of the route are often a necessity, especially if going far afield. Thousands of these maps are sent out by the Government annually to those interested in making canoe trips in the Canadian bush.

Trips are listed to as far north as the Arctic Circle. In distance they range from 40 to 750 miles, or from a couple of days to many weeks. Some of the shorter trips under 150 miles in eastern Canada are in Algonquin Park, Timagami and the Georgian Bay districts of Ontario; along the Shannon River in Nova Scotia; along the Tobique and Madawaska Rivers in New Brunswick; and in western Quebec. The long trips are mostly in Quebec; Ontario, where the routes lead to James and Hudson Bays; in Manitoba, taking the northern part of the Province, and also northern Saskatchewan and Alberta; and in northern British Columbia, along the Pacific coast, in the totem pole country.

Trading posts are the centers of civilization once the railway is left behind. There are many, some of big companies, others of small independent concerns. Some are mere log cabins. There are others which have about them a community. Some are as nature painted the wood. But now and again the age of color will have invaded the bush, and trading posts will glare at the newcomer in a glorious coat of red and green. Islands dot the waters, and the trading center may be on a small rocky pinnacle of bush, or again it may be on a slice of the mainland, where it can boast a golf course, for even the fairway has found its way north.

Turbulent streams and many portages may end up at a mining camp where the hum of modern machinery sounds strange after the forest solitudes and the tumbling of the swift waters. How that machinery came in becomes a problem, with the experience of those hundreds of miles of water fresh in mind. By prodigious feats of strength it has been hauled in, by canoe and over land. Or if the company was rich, airplanes freighted in every bit of the heavy equipment, for gold, rich veins of it, is at the destination merely to be taken from the virgin forest.

Indian camps line the shores of many smooth lakes. Children and dogs run around as history tells us they did when first the white man came. But the adults, they are red skinned indeed, but otherwise not different from the white man. Store clothing has replaced deerskins for man and woman. Even the raucous bellow of a phonograph or the crooning of a distant radio entertainer greets the voyager who strikes an Indian encampment.

Beaver dams, with the busy beaver enthroned on top, or hauling saplings for his home, are encountered en route. Strange dams which the guide explains are native fire weirs, tell the tale of plenty of food in the deep waters.

Horses Still Have Place in Army; Thousands Bought in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURNS, Ore.—The armies of the world are concentrating on their motorized divisions, and many commentators have sounded the knell for the horse as a military asset. But in the barren steppelands that stretch from Eastern Oregon and Washington through Idaho to the Rockies, they think differently.

Here hundreds of cowboys—not the movie or drugstore variety—are busy from sun-up to sun-down rounding up and segregating the horses for the United States Army Remount Service.

Why does the Army want horses? Here is the answer in the words of Col. E. N. Hardy, Chief of the Army Remount Service: "The Army will still use horses because they can perform some functions nothing else can perform, and they can still do some other things better than anything else can do them."

Horses can cross a ditch that would strand a tank, and are dependable under weather and fire conditions that would render useless mechanical transportation.

Behind the thousands of horses the Army is now buying throughout this section there is a story of long range planning on the part of the Army in co-operation with thousands of ranchers. During the World War, it was not easy to obtain horses suited to military use. In 1921 Congress authorized a horse breeding plan having as its primary object the production of large numbers of good horses suitable for riding, which would be available for purchase in event of a national emergency.

Oregon horses will be put to the test late this month, when, on June 29, a 65-mile pony express race will be staged to emphasize revival of interest in Northwest saddle horses. The race will be run over the old Oregon trail, backtracking almost the exact route used by early Oregon settlers a century ago. The event will begin at Lake Oswego, near Portland, and finish at Timberline Lodge on the slopes of Mount Hood.

Canadian Strikers Return to Plants

TORONTO, June 13 (AP)—A week-old strike of 700 employees of two Canadian General Electric plants here, termed illegal by the Labor Minister, Norman McLarty, was ended yesterday as workers voted to return to their jobs today.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police said that summonses have been issued against 14 shop stewards at the plants for striking contrary to the Industrial Disputes Act.

The direct issue of the strike has been recognition of the United Electric, Radio, and Machine Workers' Union. The strikers also asked an increase in wages of 10 cents an hour.

Chinese Reds Rejoin Anti-Japanese Drive

CHUNGKING, China, June 13 (AP)—The Chinese Communist 18th Group Army, renewing its support of China's regular troops in fighting the Japanese, have torn up stretches of the Peiping-Hankow Railroad north of the Yellow River and destroyed a railway bridge, an authorized spokesman said yesterday.

This was the first mention of activity by the 18th Army since recent publication of charges that the Communists were not cooperating.

The Communist troops resumed fighting May 31, the Army spokesman said, adding that gradually they were "moving on an increasing scale against the enemy."

U. S. Probers Requested To Aid Migrants

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 13 (AP)—A Congressional Committee investigating the tremendous migratory movement of workers seeking employment in defense centers was asked today to do something for migrants who lack citizenship in States to which they migrate.

Julius Rainwater, San Diego County welfare chief, told the Committee the Federal Government should provide relief for such cases, and that the State should take over cases of State citizens who have no established county residence.

Oklahoma used to be the State from which most migrants came to San Diego, one of the Nation's biggest aircraft manufacturing cities, but Mr. Rainwater said more are coming from Texas and Missouri now.

Into the Committee's record went a mass of information showing how this defense migration has caused a housing crisis, much higher living costs, and various other problems.

Herman R. Wiseman, Personnel Administrator, testified that Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at San Diego is hiring "perhaps 25 men a day." He told of the company's recruiting campaign through agents and advertising.

"We sent out many employment applications," he testified, "and, if the qualifications warrant, we ask the applicants to come here at their own expense for an interview."

Otis M. Porter, formerly of Pawnee, Okla., told the Committee he came to San Diego to work for Consolidated Aircraft at $135 a month. He hoped to have money to carry him after the defense program ends, he said, but had to pay $78 a month rent to shelter himself, his wife and their six children.

Representative John Tolan (D) of California, one of the Committeemen, asked Edgar M. Gott, Consolidated Aircraft Vice-President, to estimate how many workers would be retained when the defense effort gets back to normal.

"We hope at least half the anticipated employment can be kept on the job," Mr. Gott replied.

"I wonder what will become of the rest," Representative Tolan commented. He added that aircraft building is one defense industry that will carry on after the war.

Ray Mathewson, State Employment Office Manager, said Consolidated wasn't the only magnet drawing migrants to this area. San Diego has more employment opporunities now than at any time in its history, he said. But this does not mean everyone wanting a job can get it.

He explained there has been a general "upping" in all employment in addition to defense employment, "but many now unemployed have no specific training for jobs. Employers still are demanding top specifications in the labor line although there has been some change in the age range."

He explained this meant that while the local unemployed reservoir remained, workers were being brought in from elsewhere. Migration of aircraft workers to San Diego probably will not reach its peak before 1942, he said.

1300 Future Reservists Training at ROTC Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Approximately 1,300 future infantry reserve officers have begun a six-weeks period of training here with the opening of the Fourth Corps Area ROTC training camp.

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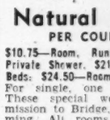

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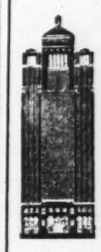

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Country of the Clouds

ONLY ONE HIGHWAY crossed our mountain and the house hunched itself above that like an ovenbird's nest attached to a leaf-screened bank. But trails streaked off through the forest in almost every direction: one through a galax-carpeted grove to the spring where we kept our butter and milk set in a chest above the running water; one to the stand of Norway pine that furnished logs for our fires; trails to berry patches and chinquapin thickets; trails to the other side of the mountain, to the valleys below; and the one well-beaten track, as wide as a carriage road, that climbed upward from our back windows and disappeared in the blue.

So steeply it mounted that, when first we set out upon it, drawn there by the promise of a sky immeasurably nearer than the wide and open heavens, we believed that when we arrived at the top we should emerge into a strange and only half-imagined story-book country like the one Jack discovered at the end of the beanstalk. This, of course, never happened. Instead, the trail came out on a grassy plateau dotted with pink and blue primroses under a sky that had receded again to incalculable distances.

* * *

Yet, lying on our backs against sun-warmed turf, with bees murmuring among the flowers and the clouds floating lazily overhead, the world beneath fell away after a time, and left us suspended in crystalline air, breathing in space and infinity. And from there we surveyed, at every hour of the day, the bright, vaporous vision of form and color, as evanescent, as changeful, as varied, as if a mighty hand were eternally at work designing a new backdrop for the world.

Sometimes towering imponderable ramparts of pearl and snowy marble rose from the smoky distances into turrets and battlements, spreading and thickening imperceptibly as we looked; dazzling masses of cotton-wool burst from invisible boles silently opening to release them. If the day had been hot, great craggy thunderheads crepuscular with rain multiplied themselves gigantically beyond sight, waiting aloof and motionless for their moment to come. In the early morning icy glacial fields inched their way across to shadow the far end of the valley and make it vividly green in the reflected light; and near sunset, little golden tufts of down moved quietly, like obedient heavenly lambs, to the cloud-fold in the west.

Here we watched magnificent battles of the elements, like those Calpurnia saw in her dream when

"Fierce fiery warriors fought upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons."

We saw the gathering of the legions, the first warning flashes from within their massed ranks, the thunderous charge, when the mountain fortresses themselves seemed to be hurling back a challenge; the clash, the earth-shaking explosions bright with clean fire; and the hosts of the vanquished breaking from the rest to fall on the land in dark cohorts of rain. Sometimes we ran for the covering fringe of trees, but often we remained to receive the fresh downpour on our upturned faces.

We saw at other times peaceful congregations of clouds appear in the distance and advance in twos and threes, in small clustered companies, to spread evenly over the heavens like people in a church, each in his own place; a little restive some of them, but others content to remain quiet for hours. We saw peaceful confabulating companies broken up by an invisible boisterous intruder, who forced them to loose tattered scarves and kerchiefs in their flight. We saw small, solitary clouds wandering across the blue on voyages of exploration; and once, brave little cloud counterparts of the *Santa Maria*, the *Pinta*, and the *Nina* on their way to some celestial new world.

* * *

But in all these imaginings we knew ourselves to be still earthbound, still conscious of the soil beneath our feet. Later our eyes expanded to contain the heavens as sailors' eyes the sea, nor to survey only, but to make them of one substance with ourselves, as any beholder can and thousands have, since

"Light
Etherial, first of all things, quintessence pure,
Sprung from the deep; and from her native
east
To journey from the aery gloom began,
Sphered in a radiant cloud."

For to become acquainted with the clouds was to discover in days of dreaming wonder how, in the marriage of earth and sun, they come into being like visible thoughts, clothed in beauty beyond all words; a poetry for all to read, in whatever language, a music made manifest.

There was no day without its dialogue; the sun shouted its strong demands, the earth responded softly, giving back breath for breath, loosing on the air its own cloud of witnesses for that hour or another; or another day. And when the sun was blotted out for a while, and shadows lowered over our field and over the land below, we felt that this must be only a phrase in that conversation, and that

"oft the cloud which wraps the present hour
Serves but to brighten all our future days."

There would be soon the soft speech of rain, the laughter of brooks made glad, and the glory of new-washed sunshine.

* * *

The brooding peaks of the Great Smokies had their own thoughts to contribute. On still days they stood wrapped in that blue contemplation of which mist is the very breath. If it seemed to us that they spoke, their voices mingled in a deep organ chord, of the earth, wordless as time and as untroubled. It may be that this mood, this music, these thoughts so like their own, invite the clouds to come and rest upon their rugged shoulders through the warm sleepy hours of the day. Over on the western skyline, they congregated above Pisgah as if they loved that companionship. Again, there was a sense of music, and at sunset a very symphony, as much of sound as of color. To behold that pageant was like hearing Beethoven with the eyes, experiencing a great evocation of imagination and memory beyond sound, beyond sight.

The last cloud moves toward the west to attend the finale and be bathed in the orchestral radiance. There has been aspiration, struggle, yearning, sorrow and defeat before victory, but now only joy, triumphant in affirmation.

"Joy is the sweet voice, joy the luminous
cloud.
We in ourselves rejoice!
And thence flows all that charms to ear
or sight,
All melodies the echoes of that voice,
All colors a diffusion from that light."

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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PORTRAIT OF THE DUCHESS ANNA STROZZI: *A Painting by Agnolo Bronzino*

Everyday Art

IN ALL THE productions of industry belonging to the ancients, there is a freedom and an individuality, which, notwithstanding their carelessness and faults in execution, make their works interesting, because they represent, with remarkable sincerity, the habits and customs of man. . . .

The Pompeians manufactured clothes-presses like ours; the shops had their front of woodwork, with counters and iron safes; the museum at Pompeii and that at Naples will show you a number of them, either from castings from the moulds left by this furniture in the warm, moist ashes, or from paintings of interiors. But what one cannot too much admire in all this, and in their manufacture of the smallest utensils, is their taste and discrimination, and their choice of a form appropriate to the object, and, in a word, their art which directed every production.

These Italian peoples joined to great sobriety and simplicity an elegance full of discrimination and taste. . . .

As for the kitchens, in Pompeii they were neither vast nor complicated; one oven sufficing for the cooking of the family. You will see in the museum at Naples some of these portable kitchens which are works of true art, although very ingeniously planned in a practical point of view. . . .

Although there is nothing new under the sun, these Italian peoples might often regard us as barbarians, because, unlike them, we do not know how to make everything artistic, and have too long restricted the enjoyment of art to a few.—From "Learning to Draw," by VIOLLET-LE-DUC.

PERSONAL PORTRAITURE became a special pursuit of Italian artists of the Renaissance. They employed their perfected technique in rendering textures and shaping form. They endowed their models with poise and elegance, and they perpetuated, through painting notable both for vigor and subtlety, the style and manner of an epoch.

Agnolo Bronzino (1503-1572) worked both in Florence and Rome. He was a painter of portraits and murals; he also painted allegorical, historical, and religious subjects. This portrait was painted in about 1540, at a time when Bronzino had made a series of likenesses of this type. It has the characteristic sumptuousness imparted with the calm confidence of painters of the High Renaissance. Bronzino gave his models aloofness and distinction. Anna Strozzi's gray-green gown is richly embroidered. The jewels, the white guimpe, and the lavish details are painted with becoming articulateness.

D. A.

In Florence With Browning

EVERY READER of Browning should visit Italy and every cultivated tourist in Italy should read Browning. To travel in Italy with a copy of Browning's poems in the hand, to verify his references to the various pictures in the art galleries, is to have a new delight in outdoor and indoor Italy and to know the best of commentaries on the verse. No poet was ever more specific in his descriptions, either of natural scenery or of details in paintings.

If one stands on the Piazza Michel Angelo and looks down on the city, one should read aloud the first two stanzas of *Old Pictures in Florence*:

In the valley beneath, where white and wide,
And washed by the morning water-gold,
Florence lay out on the mountain side.
River and bridge and street and square
Lay mine, as much at my beck and call,
Through the live translucent bath of air,
As the sights in a magic crystal ball.
And of all I saw and of all I praised
The most to praise and the best to see
Was the startling bell-tower Giotto raised—

. . . If on the noon of that day, Browning had not happened to take a walk, happened to enter a certain square in the city, happened to find a certain book—one of the greatest poems of all time would never have been written, and the world would never have known the names of Pompilia and Caponsacchi.

In order to repeat his experience, one must select market-day (Thursday?), one must enter the Square of San Lorenzo as the clocks are striking noon; then one will see in every detail exactly what Browning saw and described in the first part of *The Ring and the Book*:

I found this book,
Gave a *lira* for it, eightpence English just. . . .
Across a Square in Florence, crammed
with booths,
Buzzing and blaze, noontide and market-
time,
Toward Baccio's marble,—ay, the base-
ment-ledge
O' the pedestal where sits and menaces
John of the Black Bands with the upright
spear. . . .
That memorable day,
(June was the month, Lorenzo named the
Square),
I leaned a little and overlooked my prize
By the low railing round the fountain-
source
Close to the statue, where a step descends:
While clinked the cans of copper, as
stooped and rose
Thick-ankled girls who brimmed them, and
made place
For market men glad to pitch basket down,
Dip a broad melon-leaf that holds the wet,
And whisk their faded fresh.

While I was standing there, "close to the statue, where a step descends," a market man came up with a basket of vegetables, took a melon-leaf from the top, dipped it in the water and whisked his wares fresh. But in order fully to share Browning's experience, I made up my mind I would walk across the Square, reach the farthest crowded bookstall, shut my eyes, stretch out my hand, and buy the first book it touched. I did so: the book was *A Guide to the Town of Arezzo*, in which town the major part of the tragedy took place. I made a thorough search; among the huge heap of books, I had bought the only one in any way connected with Browning.

After he had got his volume, he began to walk to his house situated on the other side of the river, reading as he walked, like Bunyan's pilgrim. We can follow him accurately, as he charts the course for us. To the Strozzi Palace, down the Via Tornabuoni to the Pillar, across the bridge of Santa Trinita to Casa Guidi at the end of the street.

And on I read
Presently, though my path grew perilous . . .
None of them took my eye from off my prize.
Still read I on, from written title-page
To written index, on, through street and
street,
At the Strozzi, at the Pillar, at the Bridge;
Till by the time I stood at home again
In Casa Guidi by Felice Church,
Under the doorway where the black begins
With the first stone-slab of the staircase
cold,
I had mastered the contents, knew the
whole truth
Gathered together, bound up in this book.

—From "Robert Browning," by WILLIAM LYON PHELPS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

"The race is not to the swift"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE ALL familiar with the fable of the slow-going tortoise which won its race with a fleet-footed hare. Steady persistence toward a worthy goal has a character-building quality which enables one to hold to his course successfully, unmoved by impulsive and erratic suggestions and diversions. On the other hand, brilliancy which is not kept in check by unselfishness may scatter its efforts and miss the mark. In this contrast we can begin to discern our need to rid ourselves of egotism if we really desire to accomplish worth-while purposes. The wise preacher who wrote the Old Testament book known as Ecclesiastes called attention to this widespread need when he wrote (Ecclesiastes 9:11): "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favour to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all." Clearly we must build on a more solid foundation than "time and chance," if we would excel in useful ways.

Mary Baker Eddy, the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, overcame human illusions as to the source and means of enduring success. She knew by sad experience how the brutality of ignorance and malice persecutes whatever seems to oppose its stubborn will. She knew, too, the success which crowns earnest, painstaking obedience to the directions of the divine will. In a letter addressed to one of the Christian Science branch churches, she once wrote these weighty words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 203): "A deep sincerity is sure of success, for God takes care of it." Recalling this wise reminder of God's nearness to man, no one should ever doubt the final triumph of good over evil.

Mortals have been educated to believe in the power of so-called material forces. The conqueror Napoleon is said to have observed cynically, "God is always on the side of the heaviest battalions." Not so spake Christ Jesus, a far mightier conqueror! Face to face with the might of the Roman government, and persecuted by the hate of theologians entrenched in their scholastic formulas, the Master quietly declared (John 19:11), "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." Christian Science is teaching its students all over the world to overcome fear of matter. It is teaching them that the only true source of success is God, infinite good; and that there can be no success for evil motives, words, or acts, which derive no support from God. Christian Scientists are learning to be calm in the presence of threats of evil, however overwhelming. They are proving too that this spiritual calm is rewarded with safety, protection, and the triumph of good. He who stands on the side of good, need not wonder nor be alarmed when aggressive suggestions of defeat and destruction clamor for a hearing. The truth about man is unchangeable. Man in reality is not running a race with evil. He is not required to accept death as the conclusion of efforts to accomplish something worth-while. He coexists with God.

In this comforting realization the student of Christian Science proceeds with his task of laying aside the false belief that evil has power, and that it combines with good, and may actually overcome good. Evil can never move swiftly enough to outrun the truth of being. Let us but accept Truth and we shall find ourselves enabled in increasing measure to hold our own against every attack of adversity. The all-presence of God cannot be overtaken by evil; it cannot be invaded nor overrun by malice and hate. All who are willing to lay aside the mesmeric fear of evil can escape from its grasp. The way of the loyal disciple is simple and easy to follow. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy lovingly points it out. "He constantly turns away from material sense," she tells us (p. 21), "and looks towards the imperishable things of Spirit. If honest, he will be in earnest from the start, and gain a little each day in the right direction, till at last he finishes his course with joy." Here is a race which all must run, and which ultimately all must win. Swiftness cannot take the place of sincerity, nor physical force the place of moral courage. God lovingly supplies us with strength and support according to our need, and there are no backward steps as long as we rely on Him alone.

It is good to remember that God is the Mind of man, and that human will has no rightful place in ordering man's destiny. This Mind, by reason of its very omnipresence, is the only power there really is. It unfolds its own creations, those spiritual ideas which inspire us with the power of deep spiritual conviction. Armed with this spiritual understanding, man is safe from pursuit and capture by the supposed forces of evil. He triumphs through reliance on God's protecting care.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

Stir of Wings

Watch for a while, if you will,
And tell me which of these things
Had needed the other more—
The hummingbird as it clings
On wings so swift they are still,
The flower so quiet before
But now like a stir of bright wings—
To make a moment complete
In its loveliness, here by the stone,
For us to find and to greet
What neither accomplished alone.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

"Per correre non basta esser agili"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CONOSCIAMO TUTTI bene la favola della tartaruga lenta che vinse la sua corsa con una lepre veloce. La persistenza tenace verso una mira degna ha una qualità, che rinforza il carattere, che rende una persona capace di mantenere il suo corso con successo, senza essere spostata da suggestioni e diversioni impulsive ed erratiche. D'altra parte, l'ingegno che non è tenuto a freno dal disinteresse può sparpagliare i suoi sforzi e sbagliare la mira. In questo contrasto possiamo cominciare a scorgere il nostro bisogno di liberarci dall'egoismo se veramente desideriamo di adempire propositi che valgono la pena. Il saggio predicatore che scrisse il libro dell'Antico Testamento noto col nome di Ecclesiaste attirò l'attenzione a questo bisogno generale quando scrisse (Ecclesiaste 9:11): "Per correre non basta esser agili, nè basta per combattere esser valorosi, nè esser savi per aver del pane, nè essere intelligenti per aver delle ricchezze, nè esser abili per ottener favore: poichè tutti dipendono dal tempo e dalle circostanze". È chiaro che dobbiamo costruire su di un fondamento più solido che non "il tempo e le circostanze", se vogliamo eccellere in modi utili.

Mary Baker Eddy, l'amata Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, conquistò le illusioni umane sulla fonte e sui mezzi del successo duraturo. Essa sapeva, per triste esperienza, come la brutalità dell'ignoranza e della malizia perseguita tutto ciò che sembra opporsi alla sua volontà ostinata. Conosceva pure il successo che premia l'obbedienza sincera, diligente, alle direttive della volontà divina. In una lettera diretta ad una delle chiese filiali della Scienza Cristiana, essa scrisse una volta queste parole autorevoli (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, pag. 203): "Una profonda sincerità è sicura del successo, poichè Dio ne prende cura". Ricordando questo saggio avvertimento della vicinanza di Dio all'uomo, nessuno dovrebbe mai dubitare del trionfo finale del bene sul male.

I mortali sono stati ammaestrati a credere nel potere delle cosiddette forze materiali. Il conquistatore Napoleone si dice che abbia osservato cinicamente: "Dio è sempre dalla parte dei battaglioni più forti". Non così parlò Cristo Gesù, un conquistatore assai più potente! Di fronte al potere del governo romano, e perseguitato dall'odio dei teologhi trincerati nelle loro formule scolastiche, il Maestro dichiarò serenamente (Giovanni 19:11): "Tu non avresti podestà alcuna contro di me, se ciò non ti fosse stato dato da alto". La Scienza Cristiana insegna ai suoi studenti per tutto il mondo a vincere il timore della materia. Insegna loro che la sola fonte di successo è Dio, il bene infinito; e che non vi può essere successo per motivi, parole od azioni malvage, perchè non ottengono sostegno da Dio. Gli Scientisti Cristiani imparano a rimaner calmi davanti alle minacce del male, per quanto dominanti. Stanno dimostrando pure che questa calma spirituale è premiata con immunità, protezione, e col trionfo del bene. Colui che prende posizione dalla parte del bene, non deve meravigliarsi nè impensierirsi quando le suggestioni aggressive della sconfitta e della distruzione schiamazzano per essere udite. La verità sull'uomo è immutabile. L'uomo in realtà non fa la corsa col male. Non è obbligato ad accettare la morte come la conclusione di sforzi per compiere qualcosa che valga la pena. Egli coesiste con Dio.

In questa consapevolezza confortante, lo studente della Scienza Cristiana procede col suo compito di lasciar da parte la falsa credenza che il male ha potere, e che si combina col bene e può persino vincere il bene. Il male non può mai correre abbastanza presto per sorpassare la verità dell'essere. Accettiamo pur soltanto la Verità, e ci sentiremo capaci in misura crescente di tener fermo contro ogni attacco dell'avversità. La presenza universale di Dio non può essere raggiunta dal male; non può essere invasa nè occupata da malizia e da odio. Tutti quelli che sono pronti a metter da parte il timore mesmerico del male possono sfuggire dalla sua cattura. La via del discepolo leale è semplice e facile da seguire. In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* Mrs. Eddy amorevolmente lo mostra. "Egli si volge via costantemente dal senso materiale", essa ci dice (pag. 21), "e guarda verso le cose indistruttibili dello Spirito. Se onesto, egli sarà sincero dal principio e progredirà un poco ogni giorno nella direzione giusta, fino a che finisce il suo tragitto con gioia". Ecco una corsa che tutti devono correre, e che in fine devono tutti vincere. La velocità non può prendere il posto della sincerità, nè la forza fisica il posto del coraggio morale. Iddio amorevolmente ci provvede di forza e di sostegno secondo il nostro bisogno, e non vi sono passi indietro finchè contiamo su di Lui solo.

È bene ricordarsi che Dio è la Mente dell'uomo, e che la volontà umana non ha una funzione legittima nel determinare il destino dell'uomo. Questa Mente, a causa della sua vera onnipresenza, è il solo potere che veramente esiste. Essa manifesta le sue creazioni, quelle idee spirituali che ci ispirano col potere della profonda convinzione spirituale. Armato di questa comprensione spirituale, l'uomo è immune da inseguimento e cattura da parte delle supposte forze del male. Egli trionfa per la fiducia nella sollecitudine protettrice di Dio.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Under Thimbleberry Leaves

Barefoot
on this wood-path
to the spring, we three came
on a mother pheasant trailing
her wing.

Her cries
of warning made
fifteen fluffy chickens
become invisible before
our eyes!

IRENE STANLEY

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Robin Moor a Turning Point ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

It is too early to say all that the sinking of the Robin Moor will mean in America's determination to insure the defeat of the Axis. However, there are few persons in Washington who doubt but that its effect will be profound and that it may well mark a turning point in America's increasingly active intervention in behalf of Great Britain.

This belief is strengthened by word that the Administration, exceedingly anxious to find a means of emphasizing to the American people the importance of the present conflict, will not permit the incident to be confined to diplomatic notes between Berlin and Washington.

The Administration's attitude has been foreshadowed by Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary. Following the State Department's announcement that a German submarine was responsible, Mr. Early revoked a previous White House request that the American people suspend judgment in the affair. This, in the minds of many observers deliberately emphasizes that Americans are now free to condemn the act as strongly as they see fit.

It is believed to be the hope of the Administration that the sinking will bring home to the average American as no other single incident since the start of the war has done, the ruthlessness of the Nazi Government and the impossibility of making any compromise with a foe who deliberately sinks a defenseless vessel laden with the noncombatants of a neutral power.

It is felt that here is a clear-cut example of German disregard for the lives, rights, and property of innocent persons and the Administration is expected to do its utmost to stress this fact.

More Active Steps Forecast

This does not mean that there is any widespread expectation that the sinking will of itself lead to war. In fact, the first reaction of most members of Congress has been to emphasize that it is not sufficient cause for that final drastic step. Nevertheless certain very definite moves in the direction of a more active part in defeating the Axis powers are anticipated. There are even those in the Administration who predict that the public will now demand that the Government take a number of steps over which the White House has hesitated for some time.

The first steps seen as most likely to follow the sinking are a strengthening of the Atlantic neutrality patrol and the decision to make it a "shooting" as well as a scouting force against Nazi submarines and sea raiders.

It is an open secret in Washington that cruisers and destroyers from the Pacific Fleet soon be will plowing the Atlantic, greatly augmenting the striking power and patrol range of the Atlantic Fleet.

To date, this Fleet has not fired a single shot against Nazi Germany, so-called confidential knowledge to the contrary notwithstanding. But the sinking of the Robin Moor is expected to bring an end to this situation. The unprovoked attack upon the American ship is held to be of such importance as not to go unpunished.

Orders to Fire on Nazis?

Many persons foresee that the incident may result in a presidential order that all vessels of the Atlantic Fleet hereafter give battle to any and all Nazi submarines, surface craft, or airplanes coming within range of the increasingly broadening area of Western Hemispheric waters.

While there is evidence that such a step would not be designed primarily to bring about a declared state of war between this country and Germany, there is also reason to believe that the Administration is determined to run the risk as necessary to insure the greater safety of British convoys.

Persons attempting to draw a parallel between this war and the World War point out that one of the main reasons for America's entry into the war on the side of the Allies was German callousness toward the loss of life as evidenced by the use of "unrestricted submarine warfare." An attempt is already being made to compare the Robin Moor with the Lusitania, even though the latter was a British boat and Americans had been warned against sailing on such ships.

There is little disposition in official Washington, however, to carry the parallel very far. The belief is expressed that if and when the United States enters the war it will be because the country has realized that the world is not big enough to hold both the Nazi way of life and that subscribed to by the United States and the nations of the British Empire. It will not be primarily the Robin Moor which will make the United States an active combatant, but rather the entire train of events which began when Adolf Hitler took office on Jan. 30, 1933.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Chicago Swings Into Line ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

There's more to be said about the big rally at which Wendell Willkie spoke here the other night. It was the medium for a forceful speech from the former Republican Presidential nominee, the occasion of his seizing once more the leadership of a large section of advocates of an aggressive foreign policy. But to Chicagoans it was much more than that. It was a sign that the city isn't maybe as isolationist as they supposed it was.

There were some 30,000 people at the meeting. True, some of them came to see Judy Garland and Don Ameche and Linda Darnell. And some probably came because Mayor Kelly made it known he wanted them to. But there's significance even in that last fact. Mayor Kelly, Democrat, supported and in fact eulogized Mr. Willkie, his arch enemy in the last campaign. That Mayor Kelly saw fit to put his big political machine into action behind this Republican and his ideas on foreign policy, lent substance to the unity plea.

Support for Britain

In any event, the well-managed rally showed that Chicagoans would turn out in support of the all-out-aid-to-Britain idea. And this huge crowd came out in spite of the fact that it had but a passing, inside-page, uncomplimentary notice in the morning newspaper. It depended for its publicity almost entirely on two afternoon papers, which, together, haven't the circulation of the morning paper.

It was an enthusiastic crowd, enthusiastic but not highly emotional. There were as many men as women. There were workers and bankers, politicians and students. There were Poles and Jews and Czechs. But Americanism, and unity, those together formed the theme. There was no tone of hatred, no excited answering of isolationist arguments for the most part. Thinking was generally in a positive, constructive direction, a point which surely bolstered the unity effort.

The story behind the arrangements for the meeting is interesting. It was first an idea of the Committee to Defend America, formerly known as the William Allen White Committee. They sent a delegation down to see Mr. Willkie in Indiana. Mr. Willkie said, no, he didn't think it would be best for him to speak under partisan or factional auspices. The Committee came back.

Then they thought of the nonpartisan, neutral, nonfactional, universally respected Chicago Sunday Evening Club, and its highly respected President, Dr. Clifford W. Barnes. Dr. Barnes agreed to invite Mr. Willkie to come to speak, under auspices of the formed-for-the-occasion, All Chicago Committe on America's crisis. To this plan Mr. Willkie at once heartily consented.

Mayor Gives Support

Under Dr. Barnes the plans went forward smoothly. They thought they could at least approach Mayor Kelly to see if they might have his support. To their surprise and joy when they walked in, he not only gave his support, he declared a city-wide Unity Day, and ordered even the schools to hold patriotic exercises. The affair turned overnight from a plan for a Committee to Defend America meeting, to a city-wide unity rally. Whether or not there were present, or behind it very many of those who support actively the isolationist view, it carried far more weight than if it had been nominally a factional affair.

The only disturbance, and the situation was ripe for a tremendous lot of it, was from a group of five women identified with the Chicago Youth Committee Against War, declared by some to be a Communist "front" group, who booed Mr. Willkie and had to be removed from the hall.

One who has watched closely the trend of thinking on the war question in this city and section feels that the rally was a turning point. Recognizing the danger of drawing broad conclusions in the face of many mitigating factors, one senses here today as a result of that rally at least a wider appreciation of the full extent of the interventionist strength, or perhaps it's the other way—the far-from-majority position of the isolationists. The campaign to resist isolationist activity, a campaign which straggled and went astray following passage of the lend-lease bill, is back on the job here, thanks to Mr. Willkie.

To Change the Subject:

We're Coming, Grandma Britain ..... ***By Vera Connolly***

Will we, in these United States, stand by Britain? The question is absurd; the answer obvious. We could no more fail Great Britain in this hour than a strong young man could stand on the shore and see his grandmother drown.

Not help Britain—help her with all we've got? It's unthinkable. Britain gave us the finest things we have: representative government, the common law, and a spunkiness that doesn't know when it's licked—and which, therefore, never is licked.

We've quarreled with our Grandma Britain more than once. Family scraps they've been, with the neighbor nations looking on. Once we "up and got," ran away to sea in the Mayflower. And we didn't go back home. No, sirree. We set up housekeeping for ourselves. Grandma Britain didn't like it. But she didn't get really obstreperous 'til along about 1770 when she began to listen too much to tactless Uncle George 3d, who was always trying to run the family anyway. You know how every family has a bossy Uncle George. This one got Grandmother all mixed up. And well—there was a family row.

No Meddling Here

That's all over now and forgotten. We're running our own neck of the woods. And we think we're making a pretty fair job of it. Grandma doesn't say very much. Mostly she beams at us. She's proud of us now. Oh, once in a while she looks over here, and out pops something like: "Don't blame your corrupt political system, or your criminal courts that don't function, or your gangsters that never get locked up on anything I taught you!" But she doesn't often scold us.

For over 100 years now she has rocked and smiled, and invited us back to the old home to spend our holidays. And we've gone running.

We've tramped and "biked" her beautiful, flower-dotted hedge-lined roads from end to end. Breathless, we've listened to her thrushes at twilight—and then rushed back to London to complain of her eternal, infernal boiled cabbage.

We've driven her nigh crazy at times with our guide books, our shrill voices and our demands for ice cream soda. We've exchanged lively taunts with her children—(cousins will quarrel!). We've commented loudly on "people who eat things called 'bubble and squeak' and 'fried baked apple pies' and who have one word for everything, 'exstraw-d'nary!' " And they've called us "crude Yankees who throw money around, shout when they talk, and have one term for everything, from cathedrals to clotted cream, 'Oh, boy!' "

Cousins United

It's often so—with cousins. You remember how, when your young cousins used to visit you at Christmas, the day often ended in a free-for-all? But let a neighbor child attempt to join in, try to lay so much as a hand on Cousin Bill or Cousin Mary, and you flew fiercely to the rescue. After all, you told yourself, "Cousins are cousins."

Cousins are still cousins, and our British cousins need us now. Grandma Britain needs us now. They whom we love, from whom our own Bill of Rights sprang, are being set upon by a foe inconceivably terrible—a foe that will, if it can, destroy everything that Great Britain stands for. Will destroy, therefore, everything that we in the United States stand for, all that the Magna Charta gave to a world in chaos—man's right to govern himself.

Grandmother across the seas—we will not stand irresolute upon the shore for fear we may get our boots wet. We will not murmur "Grandma Britain owes me money," or "Let her look out for herself," or "We've our own property to think of." We will come, Grandma Britain. We will come to you with all we have.

Poland Under Nazis and Reds—A Warning

Russians bring 'freedom' to Eastern Poland—Political liberties suppressed—Justice abolished — Culture destroyed — Private property eliminated—Hunger increased.

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Russians do not talk of having occupied eastern Poland but of having freed the Polish laboring class and the Ukranian and White Russian populations from servitude to the Polish ruling class. Their avowed purpose is to give these people, even though it be against their will, the same social conditions and governmental institutions as those in Russia. As proof of this liberating action the Russians cite the elections held in occupied Poland. How much proof this affords may be seen from the fact that the voter's sole right was that of voting for or against the one candidate whose name was allowed on the ballot.

The administration center for the acquired Polish territory is the Kiev People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKWD). To this are responsible the various regional administrative centers, to which in turn are responsible those of the towns and villages, with the exception of Lwow which has its independent NKWD, with its own police and chief brought from Russia and local police composed of Ukranians and Jews. Working with the Commissariat is the GPU, which actually is in absolute control.

Soviet administration throughout the occupied area is marked by red tape, inefficiency and bureaucracy. Its strength lies in the two organizations noted above. "Were the several thousand persons who constitute their personnel withdrawn," says one who now lives under Soviet domination, "bolshevism would cease to exist."

There is no longer any such thing as justice in the courts. Anyone accused is judged guilty. The only duty of the judge is to condemn and sentence. Through insupportable taxation nationalization of property and business has been accomplished. The funds of banks and financial institutions were seized and the institutions liquidated. All debts owing any firm or institution were collected as money owing to the Soviet state. The nationalized factories, which now means all, had orders to keep on operating, regardless of the absence of raw materials. Chaos and disaster fell upon the business world, from which there has been no recovery.

Social Gains Lost

The changes made in the realm of social welfare are startling. All social gains of the past years have been lost, all rights of workers violated. The 46-hour week has been abolished and the accord system, so hateful to workers, instituted. Workingmen's assemblies have been compelled to vote for a 10-hour day. A decree sets the penalty of two years at hard labor for reporting for work five to 20 minutes late; for quitting one's place of employment, 10 years in prison. The worker's free hours are filled with propaganda meetings at which attendance is compulsory, the attendance checked by political agents. Former union councils have been replaced by others whose business it is to keep an eye on the workers and bring them to the Stakhanovite norm. In the clothing factories workers 16 years old are employed—which is against the law. They begin at six in the morning and quit at 4:30 in the afternoon with a half hour interval.

All working-people's organizations and societies have been dissolved. Officials and active workers in these, even when such organizations had no connection with politics, were labelled "enemies of the revolution" and treated accordingly.

After the stocks of all sorts that were on hand when the Russians entered Poland had been exhausted and prices had risen to fantastic heights, trade became a matter of barter.

Cultural 'Blackout'

In the cultural realm every effort is being made to blot out all trace of anything Western. The Russians assert that the Polish cultural level is very low. Evidence, "nowhere have they found de-lousing stations, while in Russia there is one at every railroad depot." Museums, libraries, theaters, movies are not permitted to possess or present anything that might be interpreted as "counter-revolutionary."

Of the officials and employees in the administration of Soviet-occupied Poland 95 per cent are Jews, Ukrainians and a few Polish Communists.

Prohibition of change of residence and of travel often works great hardship as well as inconvenience. A passport system makes a person a part of the inventory of the community where he is registered. He may not change his place of residence, he may not even visit in a neighboring village

With regard to the Poles, the purpose of the Soviets is to destroy not individuals but the Polish nation. Hence they are attempting to cause conditions under which Polish culture, family ties, and the Polish traditions cannot be maintained. Deportation, separation, execution are the means employed to achieve this end.

Workers' Co-operatives

The Soviets compelled the owners of little shops and all hand-workers and artisans to form co-operatives. Plumbers, electricians, tailors, auto repairers, barbers—all had to give their places of business to the co-operative of men of their trade. Men to head these co-operatives were then brought in from Russia and given a salary of around 3,000 rubles a month. The highest salary a member can hope to get is 400 and the average runs from 90 to 180. Of the earnings of each co-operative 60 per cent must be turned in to the Central Bureau of that co-operative for help in its maintenance. The remaining 40 per cent must cover the cost of operating the individual co-operative, pay the workers and director, and provide equipment.

An instance of how this works is provided in the artists' co-operative.

The artists do nothing but paint portraits of Soviet leaders ordered by trusts that have a monopoly of supplying these portraits to the various institutions and offices.

The artists must work in a common studio, must appear for work at a given hour and work seven hours daily. If they are late they are subject to the same penalties as are members of all other co-operatives. It is not difficult to become a member of the artists' co-operative if one has the necessary political qualifications, even though he has never had any experience as an artist.

Polish Countryside

When the Soviets occupied Eastern Poland one of their first moves was to confiscate estates, leaving the owner, if he was permitted to remain at all, ¾ of a hectare, less than two acres, and dividing the rest among the peasants who had the smallest holdings or none at all. But private property was not long to be enjoyed.

Taxation was the means to secure collectivization. Not simply excessive but fantastically high taxation. A holding of seven hectares, a little more than 17 acres, was taxed 18,000 rubles a year, payable in four installments. This was the land tax. In addition there was the "income tax." For each cow 600 rubles annually; each horse 400; each pig 150; for each chicken so much. The owner of five hectares had to turn into the government 30 kilograms (2.2 pounds to the kilo) a year. The owner of more than five hectares but not 10 was called upon for 50 kilos, the owner of 10 for 100 kilos and so on in progression. Official prices, ruinously low, were paid for this meat. Every hectare of orchard was taxed at 20,000 rubles a year. Sale of land was absolutely forbidden. Delinquent taxes were collected. Each village received orders as to what and how much to plant. That to which our informant belongs, for example, being told to sow 400 hectares in winter wheat and increase the acreage of sugar beets.

The attempt to close the village churches by taxing them so heavily that they would be obliged to shut their doors or turn their property over to the authorities has in an amazingly large number of instances failed. From hidden savings the peasant women collected the levy and what they could find the men managed to contribute. This applies to both Polish Roman Catholic and Ukrainian Uniate churches. Never, it is reported, have the places of worship, synagogues included, been so frequented.

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A Nation Torn Apart

Top to bottom: Bewildered Warsaw youngster in ruins of his home; a homeless peasant family; Nazi soldier on guard outside Warsaw University. One of many women soldiers who fought in Polish army. Left: A bread line in Warsaw. Right: Nazi policeman directing traffic at a Warsaw intersection; failure to obey his orders means imprisonment.

Germany's brutal persecution of Poles seen as pattern for all Europe if Hitler wins—Polish "white paper" paints graphic picture of attempt to exterminate a nation.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Germany's ruthless exploitation and persecution of Poland and the Poles are, by Germany's own admission, the future of lot of all Nazi-conquered peoples, the Polish Government - in - Exile has informed the world's neutral governments.

In a long and detailed "white paper" the Polish Government not only documents Germany's systematic and relentless imposition of virtual slavery upon all Poles but also presents evidence that this is Berlin's plan for all persons and lands falling under Nazi domination.

To do this, Germany is pictured as having violated every international agreement regarding the rights of human beings and as having totally disregarded even its own pledges of mercy for a beaten and homeless people. The "white paper" adds that much the same situation prevails in that two thirds of Poland under Soviet Russian domination, although there is less news from that part of the stricken country.

Remember!

In referring to the day when Germany shall have been beaten and called upon to make retribution, the Polish Government declares that the world should not forget what Germany is doing today.

In the "white paper" presented to the Department of State by the Polish Ambassador, Jan Ciechanowski, there are scores of pages to prove that the German program in Poland is designed to rid large portions of that country of its native population, supplanting them by Germans, to reduce the Poles to the status of serfs and to strip the country.

Proof of Germany's intentions both as to Poland and as to the rest of conquered Europe is seen in the words of two high German officials quoted by the "white paper."

In November, 1939, Herr Uebelhor, the Nazi Mayor of the city of Lodz and former Mayor of the German City of Mannheim, defined the attitude of the German authorities in Poland.

"We are the masters," the "white paper" quoted him as saying. "We should then act as masters. The Pole is a servant and should serve us. We should have steel in our backbones and never admit that Poland can ever rise again."

Dr. Frank, the Governor General of Poland and Chancellor Hitler's confidant, is quoted as saying late in 1940, "the Government General in Poland represents the best example of the system which will be introduced in the countries of the new Europe, directed by great Germany."

For All Europe?

The "white paper" declares this speech means that:

"1. All that which is now being accomplished in Poland stems from a system carefully and consciously prepared.

"2. If, for the moment, it is being given full execution only in Poland, it is foreseen equally for the other countries in the event that Germany succeeds in obtaining there the full liberty of action to which it aspires."

While the Soviet rule is described as being more considerate at the beginning, it has now reached terroristic proportions equal to those in German-ruled areas, the document alleges, asserting that 400,000 Poles have been torn from their homes and exiled into Central Asia and Eastern Siberia under the most inhuman conditions.

It is categorically asserted that the Germans and Russians seek to exterminate completely the Polish nation.

At least three methods are being used in this process of extermination, the "white paper" finds. The first is the reduction of the population to such poverty that they must, of necessity, be subservient to the better placed German. The second is the destruction of educational, cultural, religious and scientific institutions and facilities. The third is the extirpation of upper and middle class persons, particularly the intelligentsia, as the most likely standard bearers of any future revolt.

Paralleling reports of German tactics in other occupied countries, the "white paper" charges that Germans have now taken over all Polish businesses and industries in that part of Poland annexed to Germany and are now in the process of doing the same thing in the Government General.

Church Stripped

Turning to the question of religion, the "white paper" asserts that the Roman Catholic Church—the church of approximately 70 per cent of the Polish population—is being stripped of its possessions, limited in its power and hindered in its work.

The document then gives in some detail the manner in which the Germans obtained Polish laborers for work in Germany. A recruiting campaign having failed to raise the 100,000 workers demanded by Governor - General Frank, the Nazis promptly issued a decree establishing a system of compulsory labor, thereby enabling the Germans to gather up the workers and ship them to Germany. The "white paper" submits that this system is one of complete slavery.

The "white paper" presents depositions from numbers of Poles telling how the Germans uprooted more than 1,500,000 Poles from ancestral lands in western Poland and herded them like cattle into the poor, overcrowded and chaotic Government General. The lands were then given to Germans being called in from all parts of Europe.

The Polish Government-in-Exile declares "the tragic inventory which we are submitting to the Allied governments and to neutral powers concerning positive international law leads us to the following statements:

"1. There is not a single principle of the right of human beings, nor a single clause of positive international law which has not been ground under foot by the occupying forces.

"2. The German Reich, as in 1914-1918, continues to consider its own international obligations as 'scraps of paper.'

"3. Germany always persists in believing that might makes and develops right in disregard of the essential principles of justice and equity."

Indecencies Listed

Recalling that the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1929 laid down certain laws of international decency during wartime, the "white paper" accuses Germany of violating them on at least 10 counts. The violations are:

1. The pure and simple suppression by the Reich of Polish legislation in effect (also the introduction of the principle of retroactive German penal law for the occupied territory).
2. The regime of terror and persecution and of mass expulsions.
3. The treatment of Polish war prisoners.
4. All the actions of the occupying power attacking family rights, liberty of worship, the honor and the dignity of individuals.
5. At the same time, the written declaration demanded of magistrates and all public servants, revoking the pledge of fealty to the Polish state, for which is substituted a similar obligation toward the occupying authorities, constitutes an infraction of the rules of the Hague as does the introduction of German military law in a part of the invaded territory.
6. The introduction of collective responsibility because of the acts of individuals.
7. The deportation of Polish citizens who are to be employed in forced labor for the profit of the enemy country.
8. The acts of pillage.
9. The wanton and premeditated destruction of public buildings . . . as well as the abusive exploitation of public domains.
10. Finally, Article 55 of the Hague Convention, containing an absolute interdiction against the confiscation and destruction of cultural possessions, of benefit associations, and of public relief, as well as scientific and artistic institutions, stands as systematically violated and unrecognized by the German authorities in Occupied Poland.

Screen News in Boston and Hollywood—Radio for the Week End

Actor From the Netherlands Learned English From Films

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Philip Dorn is a good looking young Netherlander who seems to have arrived on the Hollywood scene at precisely what the scenarists call the opportune moment.

Mr. Dorn, for many years a leading stage and screen actor in the Netherlands has the unusual distinction of having learned English from seeing American films. Language was a handicap to him at the beginning of his film career here, and he was at one studio for something like a year before he was given a role of any sort.

But when Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer wanted a young German in its film, "Escape," one who could win a good deal of sympathy from audiences even in a fairly unsympathetic role, it found Mr. Dorn just the man for the part.

Now Mr. Dorn is in another anti-Nazi picture, this one for Warner Brothers, called "Underground." Those who have seen pre-release showings of the whole or parts of the picture, say he has given a very striking portrayal. And since Mr. Dorn has been a star in both Netherlands and German films—he was one of the Netherlands highest paid actors—it is being suggested that pictures, and not just roles in pictures, may soon be found for him.

American film companies had made offers to Mr. Dorn before the present war in Europe began. He had been for many years on the stage in Amsterdam, and had gone with companies to the Netherlands East Indies, to the West Indies, and to parts of South America. He had made some films—he worked in Vienna with Marta Eggerth in a film directed by Henry Koster, now noted as the director of many a Deanna Durbin film—but his heart was with the stage. It still is.

He didn't see any reason why he should leave his own country, where he was comfortable, to come to America to make films.

But some "salted seeds," as he calls the American salted peanut, and a girl on a train, who was eating them, changed all that. The girl is now Mrs. Dorn, and is with him in Hollywood. Her description of London as a town where the delicious salted seeds could be bought in any quantity took him to the English capital. In London he saw several hundred American films and ate his fill of salted peanuts.

He saw so many American films, he says now, that when he heard his first English film the language in it sounded very strange. He talks now with a completely Americanized accent. He will also, as soon as it can be arranged, become an American citizen.

He almost went on the New York stage several times. But at present Hollywood is unwilling to release him.

Mr. Dorn believes it was his trips to "India," as he calls the East Indies, which gave him an opportunity to learn to act.

"When people have been away from the theater and the conventions of the theater," he says, "they are not easier to play, but harder. The occasional vacationist who went back to Europe for a while to see some shows always brought back such glowing accounts of the theater there that we had a very hard time living up to them. Of course, we had been the actors these visitors had seen on the stage back home, too; but out here it was different. People expected something wonderful and transcendent. What they saw was some hard working actors trying to please them in some more or less ordinary play.

"But that," he finished, "is what I like about the stage, anyway. On the stage you have to make an audience like you. In the films, that is done for you by so many other people, so many other conditions. It is possible to be in a film, and know that you are very bad, and yet have the film turn out to be a pretty good picture. Someone else's work has made the difference. On the stage—it's up to you."

© Warner Bros; by M. Marigold

Karen Verne and Philip Dorn
In "Underground," new anti-Nazi film.

'In the Navy' at Keith's

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello, who have already served in the army for the screen, are now to be seen at the Keith Memorial in "In the Navy." As was the case with their military adventures, their presence in the navy is concerned more with comic complications than with the serious business of defense. The film is a knockabout farce in which Costello receives most of the knocks while Abbott stands at his shoulder ready to prod him into new difficulties when the old ones begin to clear up.

Their companion in arms this time is Dick Powell, set forth as a radio crooner who enlists to escape the adulation of feminine admirers. The enlistment, as might be supposed, is not a complete solution of his problems. A camerawoman, who discovers his identity, pursues him on board ship and even manages to stowaway on a battleship bound for Hawaii. The Andrews Sisters, too, keep turning up at naval stations on the West Coast and in Hawaii, always ready to oblige with a song.

But it is Abbott and Costello who give the film its characteristic flavor. Their brand of humor is not delicate or subtle. It abounds in gags and horseplay; but their audiences find it amusing, as they go through the hocus pocus of the shell game with variations, become involved in the complications of a sailor's hammock, polish up the decks, practice rowing on land, and delve into problems of arithmetic to arrive at some curious results. The farcical confusions reach a peak when Costello masquerades as the captain of the ship and puts the vessel through some amazing evolutions.

The juvenile Buddy and Butch put in a few appearances. Shemp Howard lends a hand in one of the supporting roles. The Condos Brothers contribute some dancing and Dick Foran aids in the singing.

The companion feature, "A Very Young Lady," discovers Jane Withers as a pupil in a girls' boarding school imagining that she is in love with the headmaster to his surprise, and to the confusion of the faculty. But the storm which is stirred up is eventually quieted. Miss Jane finds that she is really more interested in a cadet her own age, and the headmaster is happily paired off with another member of the staff. John Sutton and Nancy Kelly have the latter roles. Richard Clayton is the cadet, and Janet Beecher has the task of portraying an unpleasant teacher.

An "Information Please" film with Wendell Willkie as guest rounds out the program.

★ ★ ★

'A Woman's Face'

"A Woman's Face" is a melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed physical appearance. Superficial as a character study, the new film at the State and Orpheum nevertheless invades the spectator's imagination and captures his attention with its vividness of performance, the brilliantly contrived climaxes and suspense of its screen play, and the practiced manner in which George Cukor's direction utilizes the material and persons at his disposal. Intelligently cast and sincerely played, "A Woman's Face" is also a personal triumph for Joan Crawford.

The scenario that Donald Ogden Stewart and Elliot Paul have adapted from Francis de Croisset's "Il était une fois" probably will be considered by many spectators needlessly unpleasant. Certainly, this is exclusively adult entertainment. In recording the story of Anna Holm's regeneration, particularly the contrast in her appearance before and after an operation is performed on her face, Cameraman Robert Planck has spared nothing to reveal distressing details.

The companion feature, "Broadway Limited," has comic complications about a baby, a movie star, and a locomotive engineer. Victor McLaglen, Marjorie Woodworth, Dennis O'Keefe, Patsy Kelly, Zasu Pitts, and Leonid Kinskey, George E. Stone are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Devil Dogs of the Air'

James Cagney and Pat O'Brien are to be seen on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway in "Devil Dogs of the Air," a reissue of the film produced some six years ago. The story is about a couple of Marines in the flying service, and their rivalries, aeronautical and romantic. Among the players in the supporting cast are Margaret Lindsay and Frank McHugh.

The companion feature is a featherweight comedy under the title of "Affectionately Yours," apparently an attempt to imitate such marital farces as "My Favorite Wife." An errant and untruthful husband, faced with divorce, by his long-suffering wife, resorts to a series of pranks and devices to win back his wife's affections.

What laughter there is, arises from the husband's absurd dilemma and from a considerable amount of slapstick. Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan. Rita Hayworth, Ralph Bellamy, George Tobias, James Gleason, Hattie McDaniel, Butterfly McQueen, and the other players go through their paces pleasantly enough. But Edward Kaufman's screen play is paper-thin and Lloyd Beach's direction is of the rough and ready order.

Plays as They Come and Go

"Meet the People," the musical revue at the Shubert, is closing its Boston engagement Saturday.

★ ★ ★

Alfred Lunt has accepted the invitation of the Theater Guild and the Playwrights' Company to direct Maxwell Anderson's new play, "Candle in the Wind," in which Helen Hayes will star. Mr. Lunt has previously staged plays in which he and his wife have had the leading roles but this will be his first effort at directing a play in which he does not act. The play is expected at the Colonial Theater early in the autumn.

★ ★ ★

Tallulah Bankhead will be seen at Marblehead with the North Shore Players the week of Aug. 25 in Jacques Deval's "Her Cardboard Lover." She will be at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis in the same play during the week of Sept. 1.

★ ★ ★

Two tryouts are announced for the Bass Rocks Theater in Gloucester. The first, during the week of July 14, will be for Brock Pemberton, and will be directed by Antoinette Perry. Madge Evans will probably be the star. The second will be for Oscar Serlin and will be presented during the week of Aug. 25. Titles and authors of the plays are still to be announced.

Unfamiliar Strauss Waltz, Deems Taylor Music Listed

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The first radio performance of Deems Taylor's "Processional"; a rendition of Strauss' little-known "Morning Journals Waltz"; a talk on "Bottlenecks in Defense and Business" by the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and several forum discussions on current problems are among the features to be heard in week-end radio programs.

Tonight

Scenes from Noel Coward's comedy, "Private Lives," as adapted by Charles Martin, will be performed in "Great Moments From Great Plays," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Burgess Meredith stars in Lynn Riggs' "Green Grow the Lilacs" in the final "Playhouse" production of the season, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Bob Hope plays the leading role in "Caught in the Draft" on "Hollywood Premiere," CBS-WEEI, 10.

Bill Tilden, tennis star, joins John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, and Oscar Levant in facing Clifton Fadiman's questions on "Information Please," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, speaks on "Bottlenecks in Defense and Business," MBS- (by recording)-WAAB, 11:30.

Piano Quartet plays Lecuona's "Danza Negra"; "Hornpipe" from Handel's "Water Music"; the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Rafael Joseffy's "Mill-Clack," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Lucille Manners sings Arditi's "Il Bacio" and "Torna a Sorrento" by De Curtis; Ross Graham sings Ethelbert Nevin's "Little Boy Blue"; Dr. Frank Black conducts the orchestra in the Czardas from Delibes' "Coppélia" ballet and "Bolero," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Saturday

William L. Shirer, CBS foreign correspondent; Carl B. Wall, American free-lance reporter; Joseph Levy, chief of the New York Times' Near East Bureau, and Dr. Edward J. Bing, for many years general manager of the United Press' European Continental and Near Eastern services will discuss the military situation in the Middle and Near East on "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Mrs. Louis J. Lemstra, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, speak on an American Legion Flag Day program, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Elliott Lewis and Rosemary De Camp co-star in "It Happened in Rio," CBS-WEEI, 12:30.

"Defense for America" presents a two-part report on the ore, iron and steel backbone of United States industry, opening on the Masibi Range in Minnesota, where 75 per cent of the world's ore deposits are located; the second part will come from the great loading docks at Duluth, NBC-Red-(by recording)-WNAC, 10:30.

Charles O'Connell conducts the NBC Summer Symphony in "Prelude, Chorale and Fugue" by Bach; Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony; the Overture to Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman"; and "Valse Triste" and "Finlandia" by Sibelius, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Marion Claire, soprano, sings an aria from Puccini's "La Bohème" and "Love Has Found My Heart" from Kalman's "Countess Maritza"; Dennis Morgan sings "Song of the Vagabonds" by Friml and joins Miss Claire in selections from "Connecticut Yankee" by Rodgers and Hart and "The Fortune Teller" by Victor Herbert; Henry Weber conducts the orchestra in "100 Years Ago," a medley of little-known tunes of a century ago, and the chorus and orchestra join in offering Victor Herbert's "American Fantasy" as a Flag Day tribute, MBS-WAAB, 10.

Sunday

The story of Coxey's Army will be dramatized during the "Hidden History" program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Diana Barrymore, youngest member of the histrionic family, plays the leading role in "Favor for a Friend" on "Star-Spangled Theater," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Helen Hayes enacts the role of Terry McKay in "Love Affair" on her own "Theater" program, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Cesar Saerchinger, veteran foreign correspondent, is guest speaker on "I'm an American," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:15.

"The Crisis and Your Pocketbook" is the topic for discussion at the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War; Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; William H. Davis, Acting Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, and Eli Oliver, Chief Labor Advisor to the Office of Production Management, participate in a discussion on "Labor's Responsibilities in the Present Crisis" on the "American Forum of the Air," MBS-WAAB, 8.

Selma Kaye, soprano, sings Verdi's "Pace, Pace Mio Dio" from "Forza del Destino" and "Voi lo sapete" from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" during the "Music Hall on the Air" program; Maurice Baron directs the Sinfonietta orchestra in Mozart's Symphony in G minor; Bizet's "L'Arlésienne" Suite No. 1, and the Polka from Weinberger's "Schwanda," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the NBC String Symphony in Arensky's Variations on a Theme by Tchaikovsky, and Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Howard Barlow conducts the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra in the first radio performance of Deems Taylor's "Processional"; "Star-Spangled Banner"; Overture to "The Wasps" by Vaughn Williams; Serenade for Strings by Alex Semmler, and the Symphony No. 1 by Sibelius, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Lansing Hatfield, recent winner of the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, interprets "Bright Is the World," by Elgar; "Passing By" by E. C. Purcell, and "All Through the Night"; André Kostelanetz conducts the orchestra in Waltz by Arensky; Andantino by Lemare; "Song of the Queen" from "Coq d'Or" and "Song of India" from "Sadko," both by Rimsky-Korsakoff; First and Second Polovetzian Dances from "Prince Igor" by Borodin, and "When Lights are Soft and Low" by Child-Lenzi-Donato, CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Percy Faith as guest conductor on the "Summer Hour" directs the symphony and rhythm orchestras and chorus in Rachmaninoff's Prelude in G minor; "Praeludium" by Järnefeldt; "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" by Saint-Saëns; "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Strauss; "Mama Inez" (rhumba) by Grenet, and "Oh! Suzanna" by Stephen Foster; Mary Van Kirk, contralto, sings "Home Sweet Home"; Brad Reynolds, tenor, is heard in Tenney's "Mexicali Rose," and the two join in singing Sarasate's "Gypsy Airs" and Lecuona's "Two Hearts That Pass in the Night" as duets, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Monday

Alfred Wallenstein conducts the "Morning Journals Waltz" by Johann Strauss, Jr.; Thomas' "Raymond" Overture, and the Intermezzo from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Margaret Speaks, soprano, sings "The Lost Chord," by Sullivan; "Kerry Dance" by Molloy; "Oft in the Silent Night," by Rachmaninoff, and "Ouvre ton Coeur," by Bizet, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Loretta Young and Robert Preston play the principal roles in the "Radio Theater" production of "Lady from Cheyenne," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Henry Weber and Marion Claire
The conductor and his wife, rehearse for a Saturday "Chicagoland Hour" program, MBS-WAAB, 10.

CBS

Burgess Meredith
To star in tonight's "Playhouse" production of "Green Grow the Lilacs," CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Tonight at the Pops

"Calling All Workers" ..... Eric Coates
Twelve Contra-Dances (played without pause) ..... Beethoven
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Piano Concerto No. 1, in G minor ..... Mendelssohn
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
"Yankee Doodle Went To Town" ..... Morton Gould
"Washington Post" March ..... Sousa

Jooss Ballet Returns

Nine women and 10 men dancers of the Jooss Ballet, accompanied by F. A. Cohen, musical and artistic director, have arrived in New York from a 14-months tour of South America. Seven members of the company had previously returned, and three members, including the chief electrician, left the company in South America to volunteer for service in the British forces.

A series of benefit performances for British War Relief was given during the tour, the last in Venezuela, where $3,200 was raised and sent to the Lord Mayor of Plymouth, England, for relief work. The total amount raised by the benefit series was $15,000.

The Jooss Ballet will tour the United States and Canada during the 1941-2 season, it is said.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henry Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Pop Concert, Arthur Fielder, conductor.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Walt Disney Festival." 2:55, 6, 9:25. "Lost Patrol," Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff and Alan Hale. 1:45, 5, 8:20.

Exeter—
"The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. 3:25, 6:20, 9:20. "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort and Bruce Lester. 2:05, 5:05, 8.

Fenway—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," Pat O'Brien. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Volga Volga," 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:20. "March of Time." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"In the Navy Now," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"So Ends Our Night," Fredric aMrch and Margaret Sullivan. 2:40, 5:50, 9:30. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 1:10, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—
"Citizen Kane," starring Orsen Wells. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 2:30 and 8:30. (Last week.)

Metropolitan—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 9 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susanna Foster. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—
"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—
"Missing Ten Days," 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:10, 8:55. "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25.

Scollay—
"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—China Fights Back." "Empires in Exile." "Mediterranean Ports." "Photographing Girls for Magazine Covers," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Telepix—
"China Fights," "Top Flight Tunes," "Harriet Parsons," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Larency Street," Jack Buchanan, 9:38 a. m., 12:27, 3:16, 6:05, 8:54. "Her Jungle," Dorothy Lamour. 10:57 a. m., 1:46, 4:35, 7:24, 10:03.

Tremont—
"Escape to Glory," 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 8:15. "Spawn of the North," Henry Fonda, George Raft, and Dorothy Lamour. 9, 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:40.

Uptown—
"Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:30, 6:05, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Power Dive," Richard Tone. 1:10, 4:40, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Come Live with Me," Hedy Lamarr and James Stewart. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Land of Liberty." 1:45 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes Latin." 4:25, 8. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:30, 6:50, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 1:50, 5:11, 8:15. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 4:01, 7:05, 10:09.
Cleveland Circle: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Sleeper's West," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.
University: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Man Who Lost Himself, Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Ziegfield Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore.
Dorchester: "Mr. Dynamite." Lloyd Nolan. "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland and James Stewart. 3:15, 9:30. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 1:50, 6:45, 10:10. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 3:22, 8:22.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Shadows on the Stairs." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 2:49, 8:16. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:30, 7, 9:52.
Park: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Sleeper's West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Slyvia Sidney. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara and James Ellison. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 2:30, 8:15. "Sleeper's West," Lloyd Nolan. 4 and 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Hit Parade," Kenny Baker and Frances Langford. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 1:45, 5:30, 9:15. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young. 3:50, 7:35.
Mystic: "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:55, 6:50, 9:55. "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Sleeper's West," Lloyd Nolan. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.
Strand: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. 1:55, 7:50. "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:30, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart. "Great Lie," Bette Davis.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan. 2:25, 8:20. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 4, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:25, 9:25. "The Penalty." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "San Francisco Docks." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. "The Gay Vagabond."
Strand: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Lucky Devils," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "23½ Hours Leave," James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy," Eric Linden. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 8.
Central: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Villain Still Pursued Her." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Robert Young. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Devil Comands." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 2:09, 8:09. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 3:50, 9:50.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly and John Loder. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater: "Girl From God's Country," Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:34, 8:09. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2:17, 6:45, 9:55.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Friday, June 13, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Lynn Fontanne Wins Friends For England by Reading Poem Over the Air

By Clarke Robinson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I am American bred.
I have seen much hate here—much to forgive,
But in a world where
England is finished and dead,
I do not wish to live.

"The White Cliffs," by Alice Duer Miller.

An exquisitely modulated voice with just a trace of a British accent faded off into the half darkness of a good many hundreds of thousands of homes in America.

Lynn Fontanne had just finished reading Alice Duer Miller's "The White Cliffs" over a coast-to-coast NBC hookup; and all America had listened. Alfred Lunt, her husband, had introduced her. And the little act tied in exactly with what men, high in the ranks of statehood, had been trying to get across to the populace of our land for a long time—what England stands for and what she is fighting to defend. It took a great actress, however, to bring the message right into the hearts of our people.

Many listeners had seen Miss Fontanne on our stage. Many had not. Some had never even heard of her or her husband, Alfred Lunt. But those who heard her read "The White Cliffs" on that night last October wanted to know her—or know her better. Know who she was, where she had come from and what she and Alfred Lunt had done and were doing.

In the dull interlude directly following the cessation of the First World War, the drama in North America was in a rather sterile state. With the passing, in the theater, of what was termed the "Golden Age," the professional stage had built itself up to an awful letdown. It was the theme of a last movement, a strong thread of a dying melody which had run through the discords of a lot of jangled years. And into it all rode an English girl—who had deserted her bit-playing in the British theater to strike out for the land across the sea—and a young man who had been born in Milwaukee, spent a great deal of his youth in Finland, and returned to complete his education in the land that had given him birth.

Met at a Rehearsal

Neither had attracted a great deal of comment. The year that the treaty of Versailles was signed they met at the rehearsal of a play in Gotham. Miss Fontanne must have made a rather deep impression on the boy from the far reaches of the Middle West, for in bowing low over her hand he missed his step and pitched backward down a flight of stairs. At the time the celebrated playwright, George Kaufman, remarked that Alfred Lunt certainly had fallen for Lynn Fontanne; and this was waggishly chronicled in the theatrical press. Not long afterward, they were married.

Throwing precedent to the winds, this talented couple have made fiction of the fable that husband and wife can't share equal honors and still remain happily united. For over a decade they have starred together in play after play—down to their present phenomenal success, the Pulitzer Prize winning "There Shall Be No Night."

In these times, when drama has been nearly obliterated upon what at one time was termed "The Road," the talented Lunts take a fine, serious play the length and breadth of this continent and pack audiences into every performance they give.

For years, after arduous seasons, it was the custom of these two excellent artists to take fleeting trips to Europe to dig up material and costumes. They would then acquaint themselves with the locale of any new play, and arrive back in New York in the August heat for rehearsals. Nothing is too difficult for the hard-working pair, if it will help in the success of the show.

Much has been written of their current tour in the important "There Shall Be No Night" by Robert E. Sherwood—who served and was wounded at Vimy Ridge while a member of the Black Watch. But little has been told of the Lunts as genuine people. And they are genuine in every respect.

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne have three homes. Of course their first and favorite home is the theater. They are in the theater so much that they have their own backstage newspaper, "The Lunt-anne Tattler," which relates the doings of the whole Lunt troupe. It is a mimeographed newsheet which prints some 80 copies and is edited by the stage manager, Mr. "Bob" Downing.

However, they do need a home for real relaxation and strict privacy; and they have such a place—a huge landscaped farm at Genesee Depot, Wisconsin. This is where Alfred Lunt spent his boyhood days. And when he was married, he persuaded Miss Fontanne to go there. They have a white farmhouse of Swedish design, packed with antiques from all over Scandinavia.

Like a Swedish Home

At Genesee Depot the Lunts go in for rural domesticity with all the intensity with which they might undertake a new play. One might think himself in Stockholm or Gottenburg if he caught Lynn in the midst of her flowers in her Swedish regalia and Alfred, in worn overalls with a faded blue shirt, spading up dirt for his cabbages. The "manor" itself is set on a low Wisconsin hill, and is surrounded by every variety of shrub, brush, tree, flower, vine and growing thing the soil will afford. Although Alfred is complete master of the vegetable garden, Miss Fontanne does occasionally pull up some of the weeds. The natives look upon Alfred as a product of the section who has returned with his bride, and both are addressed by their first names.

The third home of the Lunts is in East Seventy-fifth Street in New York. This is of recent origin. It became increasingly evident in the last few years that after the Lunts took their short vacation out West they would be in New York many weeks annually before they again took to the road. In their many seasons in Manhattan they had always lived in apartments furnished and decorated by someone else. This new one they decided to do themselves. It would be great fun. Lynn and Alfred haunted all kinds and sorts of shops, finding the right chair here and just the table there. In the Swedish dining room, tiny bunches of glass fruit hang from the lights. "That was Alfred's idea," says Miss Fontanne.

"And Lynn found the huge mirrors on each side of the deep blue drawing room," adds Mr. Lunt. Still the perfect teamwork. This whole affair has been a grand lark for both and a little bit of a vacation from the strenuous months that have always meant Manhattan.

By Way of Diversion

When the Lunts depart on tour they take with them everything that the traffic will bear. They stop at apartment hotels with cooking facilities; for just as many a man likes to boast that he can sew on a button, so does Alfred like to display his prowess as a cook. During one of her runs in Chicago Miss Fontanne, as a diversion, took singing lessons. At another time Alfred mastered the technique of making a lemon meringue pie and now his lemon meringue pies are almost as famous as he is. There is no record of Miss Fontanne's debut at the Metropolitan, however.

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne are both rather shy. Alfred is retiring, and it is extremely hard to make his acquaintance unless you come properly presented. He is afraid of reporters and for no reason at all. But in late years interviewers throughout the nation have hit upon an idea that pays dividends. When approaching him before curtain time making up in his threadbare, blue flannel dressing robe backstage, they introduce themselves as the local Alexander Woollcott or as the town's Percy Hammond, claiming to be well acquainted with the original. Mr. Lunt, therefore, due to his friendship with Mr. Woollcott and the late Mr. Hammond, receives them with open arms.

Mr. Lucius Beebe, the distinguished and widely read journalist, asked the Lunts in the theater in New York during the run of "There Shall Be No Night" if it was their most distinguished play. Alfred Lunt answered, "That's something an actor can decide only in retrospect. His current play is always the best one he has ever done. It has to be. Both actor and actress must passionately believe this or they can never give a truly moving and important performance. In 'There Shall Be No Night' this is true; and for both my wife and myself. Our parts are unlike any we have ever played. It is not like being on the stage at all. We both believe the entire cast feels the same way."

"One of the most amazing aspects of the play's run," added Miss Fontanne, "is the change in audience reactions in accordance with the progress of the war. In the beginning there was a balance of applause for isolationist or anti-isolationist sentiment. For a while it was pretty even; then the isolationists began to be outnumbered; and the last handclap for any isolationist sentiment was heard last year, the day before France surrendered. Since then," states the lady who thrilled the nation with her reading of "The White Cliffs," "not a peep. But they break the house down when situations pop up that knit us all in with the defense of the freedom which has always been, and always will be, the heritage of genuine Americans."

Vandamm Studio

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, who for over a decade have starred together in play after play. Their present success is the Pulitzer Prize winning play, "There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood—a stirring play about the war.

NBC Photo

Lynn Fontanne broadcasts Alice Duer Miller's poem, "The White Cliffs," over a coast-to-coast hookup.

This informal photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Lunt was taken at their farm home in Genesee Depot, Wisconsin. It gives you an idea of what beautiful trees and shrubs surround the house.

The Executive Woman's Association Helps Mature Women to Find Jobs

By Joan Gardner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Executive Woman's Association recently celebrated its first anniversary with a public dinner at the Hotel Astor in New York. Hundreds of business executives reserved places. At this open meeting the association reported on its accomplishments in putting back into business mature women who had found it difficult to compete with younger women in the race for employment. It also focused attention on the neglect by business of the mature woman—a valuable national asset. With our defense program in full swing, the importance of experience is multiplied many times, Bessie Q. Mott, president of the association, declared at the dinner.

The membership of the Executive Woman's Association includes only women past 35 who are unemployed and who have held an executive position paying them $2,000 a year or more. There are two added provisos for membership: the applicant must be an American citizen and able to furnish satisfactory business references, and she must agree to give two days a week to the work of the association.

Non-Profit Making

During the first year of its existence, more than 400 women have been admitted as members—and of these more than a fourth have been placed in business.

The organization is entirely cooperative and non-profit making. Behind it is the idea of one woman, Mrs. Bessie Q. Mott, founder of the association, who is herself a gray-haired executive with a successful career in management and investments. Looking about her and noting how business today discounts experience, Mrs. Mott decided something should be done to help the mature woman hold her place in business. She appealed first to employment agency managers for support of her idea; but they shook their heads and said nothing could be done about it.

Undaunted, Mrs. Mott decided to go ahead on her own. She obtained contributions from the Business and Professional Women's Club and from two or three of the other well known women's service clubs. With these small contributions, she opened an office at 110 West 42nd Street in New York City. The contributions from these clubs paid the office rent for the first four months; since then Mrs. Mott has paid the rent out of her own income. Three months ago the organization introduced a monthly publication called "City Life." It has earned enough to pay a part of the rent.

With the proceeds of the anniversary dinner, it is planned to start an endowment fund to underwrite the association and to establish a permanent headquarters and meeting room. No one in the association is paid a salary; all work is voluntarily done by the members. There are no club dues.

Four committees carry on the activities of the association. The "marketing committee" includes a group of members who call upon business firms in an endeavor to uncover or develop positions for members of the association. The "placement committee" selects the member most able to meet the requirements of a position once it is found (no member of the marketing committee ever solicits a position for herself). The "guidance committee" interviews prospective members and advises them on the development of their own talents. The "adult education" committee plans and arranges the weekly meetings at which an invited speaker talks to the association on a subject of general interest.

Among the Year's Successes

Among placements during the past year were the following instances—which indicate clearly the flexibility of the women in the association.

Mrs. R had been a successful department store buyer. When the guidance committee talked to her Mrs. Mott gave her a clipping from a morning newspaper stating that the Department of Justice was starting a course in fingerprinting. Mrs. Mott suggested that she investigate. She did; and she enrolled in the course. Her skill in this new field proved so unusual that today she is the assistant to the head of the fingerprinting department for the city of New York.

Mrs. Y had been a secretary. When she talked with the guidance committee and Mrs. Mott, she was asked what she liked best to do. "Make rag dolls for my children," she replied.

Mrs. Mott did not hesitate a moment.

"Go home and make some," she said. Mrs. Y went home and made a dozen dolls. The first store to see them bought the whole lot. Mrs. Y thought this very rash. Anxiously she returned to the store a few days later to see how they were selling. Seeing no dolls on the counter, she asked the salesgirl for them. To her surprise, she was told: "I'm sorry, madam, we are sold out; but we expect another shipment soon." Today Mrs. Y has a thriving doll business.

Mrs. X had been a teacher. But Mrs. Mott told her, when interviewing her, that someone had recently called the association to ask if they had someone who could serve as hostess in an upstate hotel. The salary was to be $100 a week. The person required must be poised, mature, and gracious in manner, they said. Mrs. X had never been a hostess, but she obtained the position.

Mrs. Z had been a teacher of music. Through the invitation of a travel agency and the consul general of a South American country, she will take a group of American students to a South American university this summer for a course in music appreciation.

Founded a Service

A group of six association members have just founded a service called "Unedus." These six women will do any and every kind of needed part-time work from ghost writing a speech or planning a party to walking the dog. They have printed a pamphlet enumerating all the things they are equipped to do, and the pamphlet is distributed to hotel guests and business offices throughout the city. Their services are available by the hour, whether the duties are those of a secretary or a shopper.

Another group of four members ran an advertisement in one of the local papers asking for assignments in editing, manuscript typing, and ghost writing. As a result, three obtained work the next day.

These are but a few of many success stories the association can tell. The stories are difficult to get because the association keeps few records. Once a woman is placed, her name is dropped and her case is closed. The association does no advertising, attempts no publicity of any kind. Jobs are found through the aid of the marketing committee, or through the individual's own effort.

One of the practical helps rendered by the organization is the individual assistance given to the members—not only in placement guidance but in the development of an affirmative point of view. Here are a few of the rules the guidance committee insists upon.

Helpful Rules

First, never look backward. Think ahead with optimism. Know what it is that you can do best. And then, make your experience count.

Second, be happy in your approach to people. If you have troubles, don't carry them with you into the office. A cheerful smile will open many doors for you.

Third, look ready for business by wearing clothes that are fresh and up-to-date. Don't expect to make a discarded afternoon dress give you service at the office. Don't wear brilliant colors, conservative tones are in better taste.

Fourth, be well groomed, and particularly, see that your hair is tidy.

Fifth, be punctual at your appointments.

The work the organization is doing has already been recognized through word-of-mouth reports; and requests are being received to establish branches in other cities. It is the hope of Mrs. Mott and those associated with her that eventually the Woman's Executive Association may do for the mature woman what the Y.W.C.A. is doing for the young girl. It is planned soon to incorporate the association and develop a national membership plan.

Bessie Q. Mott, founder of the Executive Woman's Association, and its president, seated at her desk with some of her committee members going over the day's activities.

A Salad, a Dessert, and a Relish—Popular Gelatin Treats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are gelatin salads and desserts popular with your family? Then here are three new gelatin treats for them: a tart and delightful salad, a nourishing but "yummy-looking" dessert; and a perfect relish for cold meat. They're different, they're delicious, and they're so easy to prepare!

The salad is a subtle blend of grapefruit and apricot. The grapefruit lends just the right sharpness to the apricot, and the apricot smooths the grapefruit over. The result is one of the most refreshing fruit salads you've probably ever tasted. You can use it as the appetizing basis of a simple family lunch, or serve it as an added attraction at a "company" dinner. It makes a grand dessert salad.

Apricot-Grapefruit Salad

1 envelope plain gelatin
½ cup cold water
1 cup hot apricot juice (1 8 or 9 oz. can)
¼ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 grapefruit peeled and divided in sections (or 1 cup canned grapefruit sections, drained)

Soften gelatin in cold water. Heat apricot juice and add to gelatin with sugar and salt, stirring until dissolved. Add lemon juice, mixing thoroughly. Pour into chilled mold. Cool, and when it has begun to stiffen, add grapefruit sections. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves with mayonnaise, or surround with slices of avocado. Recipe makes six portions.

Now for the second gelatin treat—a wholesome and inviting dessert which is sure to catch Johnny's eye. We call it the "Double-Decker." It's a layer of sparkling orange gelatin on top of a layer of smooth, velvety, orange custard.

Double-Decker Dessert

First Deck—Orange Jelly

1 envelope plain gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot water
½ cup orange juice
⅓ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice

Soften gelatin in cold water for a few minutes; then add sugar, salt, and hot water. Stir until gelatin is dissolved and add orange juice and lemon juice. Pour into a mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill in the refrigerator. When it is almost set add the orange custard layer.

Second Deck—Orange Custard

1 teaspoon plain gelatin
1 tablespoon cold water
1 egg
1 teaspoon cornstarch
2 tablespoons sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 cup hot scalded milk
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
¼ teaspoon nutmeg

Soften gelatin in a tablespoon of cold water. Beat egg slightly with a fork. Mix together cornstarch, sugar, and salt, and add to egg. Blend thoroughly. Scald milk and pour over egg mixture, stirring constantly. Pour into top of double boiler over boiling water and cook, stirring constantly, for about five minutes (until mixture coats spoon). Remove from the stove and add softened gelatin, stirring until dissolved. Flavor with grated orange rind and nutmeg. Cool, and when partially set, pour over orange jelly layer. Serves six.

And now, last but not least, here is our third gelatin treat—Lime-Mint Gelatin, a new and delightful kind of mint jelly.

Lime-Mint Gelatin

2 cups boiling water
¼ cup chopped mint leaves
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 package lime-flavored gelatin

Heat two cups of water until actively boiling: drop in chopped mint leaves; cover, and turn off the heat. Let mint leaves stand in boiling water for 15 or 20 minutes; then strain the hot liquid and pour it over the lime gelatin. Stir until the gelatin is dissolved, and add vinegar. Chill until firm.

Margaret H. Ferguson

On the Soapbox

Several months ago, Today's Woman began inviting some of its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on various topics, public, civic, domestic. There was a rush to the "platform." And we now have a number of "speakers" lined up whom you'll certainly want to hear. Each of our readers is invited to "step this way" and make a "speech" on her pet subject.

How About a Law to Stop Spring Rug Beating!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I would like to mount the Soapbox, not as a salesman of any vacuum sweeper, but as a proponent of modern methods in that annual classic, spring house-cleaning. I hope my today's soliloquy will rally all.

"Seven o'clock. Time to get up. Where's that pounding noise coming from? Perhaps a new porch on a house west of us. How nice!

"Nine-thirty. Must have been mistaken. That tap-tapping is so rhythmic, and it comes from the north. That old house on the next street is to have a new roof. It can't take more than two days to do it. How hot it must be up there under this blazing sun! But, no doubt, the carpenter is glad for the work. I wonder what color the new shingles are.

"There, lunch is over. Time for a nap. That roofer's pounding is strangely spasmodic. How welcome the silence is! A good chance to fall asleep. He's beginning again. Up here the noise seems to come from the east. But, wake up! You're mistaken a second time. That is no roofer at work. Can it be possible that at the house on the terrace, in the year of 1941, they are actually beating carpets and rugs outdoors, and on such a blisteringly hot day?

"Yes, there should be a law to prevent this out-dated practice. Here is a chance to benefit the citizens of the entire nation. Even the rug-beaters themselves need protection. How that house must look, as room after room yields its floor-covering to the backyard line. What a day for that half-grown youngster who lives there! Yes, it's a worthy cause. Nap over, it must have attention.

"Three o'clock. The beating continues. Oh, those poor, deluded housewives who, in this age, believe that to get their homes shipshape, they must inflict such punishment on their textile possessions. And what about their neighbors? Must they suffer too? One day of listening is too strenuous, especially so late in the spring. How shall this cause of preventing these disturbances of the peace be forwarded? How else, but by a Soapbox broadcast? It shall be done.

"Four o'clock. The hour for changing shifts in this industrial community. The tap-tapping still continues. Why, it's at the brick house across the street. That fine mist is coming over in clouds. Quick, close all those windows. There. The noise has been on every side today. Those poor folks, with every room at sixes and sevens, and tomorrow is a holiday. Yes, I must plead the cause of modern methods in spring cleaning!

"Four-thirty. All is quiet. No, there it is again. Come, fathers, mothers, neighbors, all. Rally to end this savage practice of carpet-beating."

Francesca

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid for all material printed. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

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White Sox Open Fenway Series Tomorrow—America's Oldest College Regatta

Red Sox In Home Stay With West

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back from a triumphant tour of the hostile West, the pennant-minded Red Sox tomorrow open a three-game series with the always-dangerous Chicago White Sox at Fenway Park. The schedule calls for a double-header on Sunday, when another big crowd will be in the stands. Those interested in attending had better get tickets as soon as possible.

During the remainder of their home stay the Red Sox will keep four dates each with Detroit and St. Louis, and three with the Indians. If the locals have any "luck" through the approaching 10 days, that Cleveland series may involve the American League leadership.

Win On Road

The Red Sox can look back in this last western trip as the chief factor in their return to the flag race. It isn't often that a ball club climbs back into the contending class on the road. Such an event usually takes place at home. But by winning eight out of 10 on their tour, the Sox picked up a full game on the league-leading Indians and moved from fifth to third in the standing.

When he opened a series at Detroit on June 1st, Joe Cronin had a mediocre .500 rating at the head of the second division. It looked like a long summer for the Boston skipper. But as he rode the pullmans en route to the Hub today, Joe was just five games back of Cleveland and within one of the second-place Yankees.

Grove Sunday

More encouraging than any other part of the tour was the noticeable improvement in pitching. In five of the eight victories, Cronin's starting mound choice went the distance. Joe Dobson did it twice, and Lefty Grove, Dick Newsome and Mickey Harris once. Grove, incidentally, will pitch the opener of Sunday's double-header with the White Sox. He will be trying for the 298th win of his long career and his fifth straight this season.

Outstanding in this drive toward the top of the league has been the relief hurling of Mike Ryba and his screwball. Mike rescued Grove at Detroit and emerged with a triumph, saved a game for Dobson at Chicago, and won another yesterday at St. Louis after the Browns had driven young Earl Johnson to the showers. Mike's record is now three and one. He yielded only two hits and a lone walk in six innings at St. Louis.

Doerr Is Back

The St. Louis series also marked the return to second base of Bobby Doerr, who had been on the bench with a leg injury since May 17. If the Sox could climb minus Bob's hitting, they should keep going now that he is back. During his absence, Skeeter Newsome carried on acceptably. In the former Mackman, Cronin has insurance at both shortstop and second base.

Back in right field, Lou Finney showed the biggest batting gain among the Boston regulars in the West. He went up 17 points. However, he still has a long road to travel before reaching the .300 class. The climb is slow when you have spent several weeks under the .200 level. Jimmy Foxx added 11 points to his average and also his sixth, seventh and eighth homers. Jim Tabor went up a single point to .304. Rube has seven four-baggers and 37 runs batted in, despite the fact that he was sidelined for a few games.

Although he dropped 19 points off his sensational pace, Ted Williams clung to his major league batting lead. Today he had a .410 mark, more than 40 points up on his closest rivals. The Red Sox left fielder also stayed within range of the home run crown by picking up his eighth at Detroit, ninth at Cleveland, tenth at Chicago and eleventh at St. Louis. All parks look alike to him; and all pitchers, too. Rudy York tops the homer field with 13. Joe Di Maggio has 12.

Cronin takes each game in stride, hoping that the draft will not be too harsh on his regular line-up. Dom Di Maggio, Mickey Harris and Emerson Dickman may be called soon and the Red Sox cannot afford to have them go. But Cronin finds consolation in the realization that rival clubs face similar handicaps.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

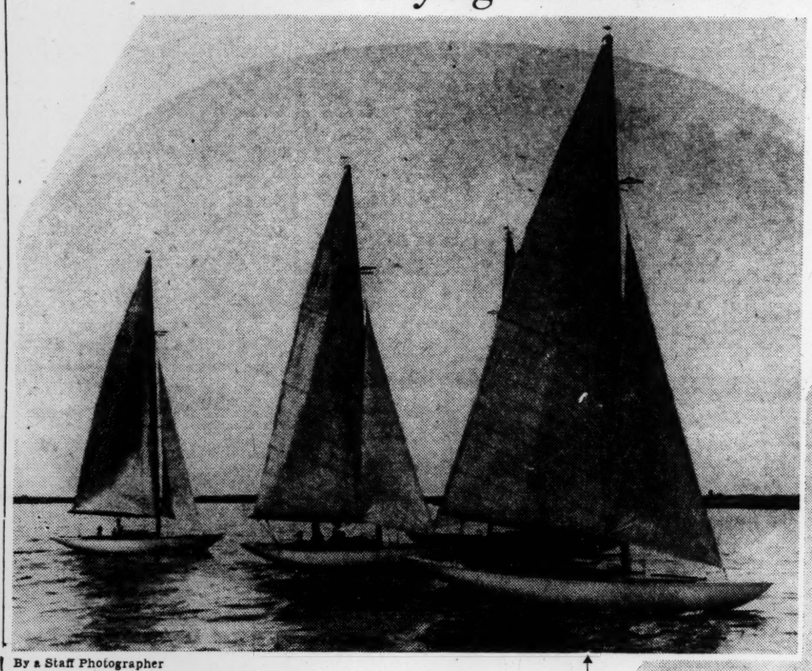
	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	156	47	64	11	38	.410
Cronin	175	38	68	4	36	.360
Di Maggio	197	47	66	1	16	.335
Tabor	138	20	48	7	37	.304
Fox	68	8	19	0	7	.279
Foxx	170	36	45	8	42	.265
Doerr	106	16	28	4	29	.264
Pytlak	119	11	28	0	14	.235
Peacock	76	9	17	0	11	.224
Spence	77	8	17	1	12	.221
Newsome	86	6	18	1	8	.209
Hale	24	5	5	1	1	.208
Finney	136	27	35	1	14	.207
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

Braves

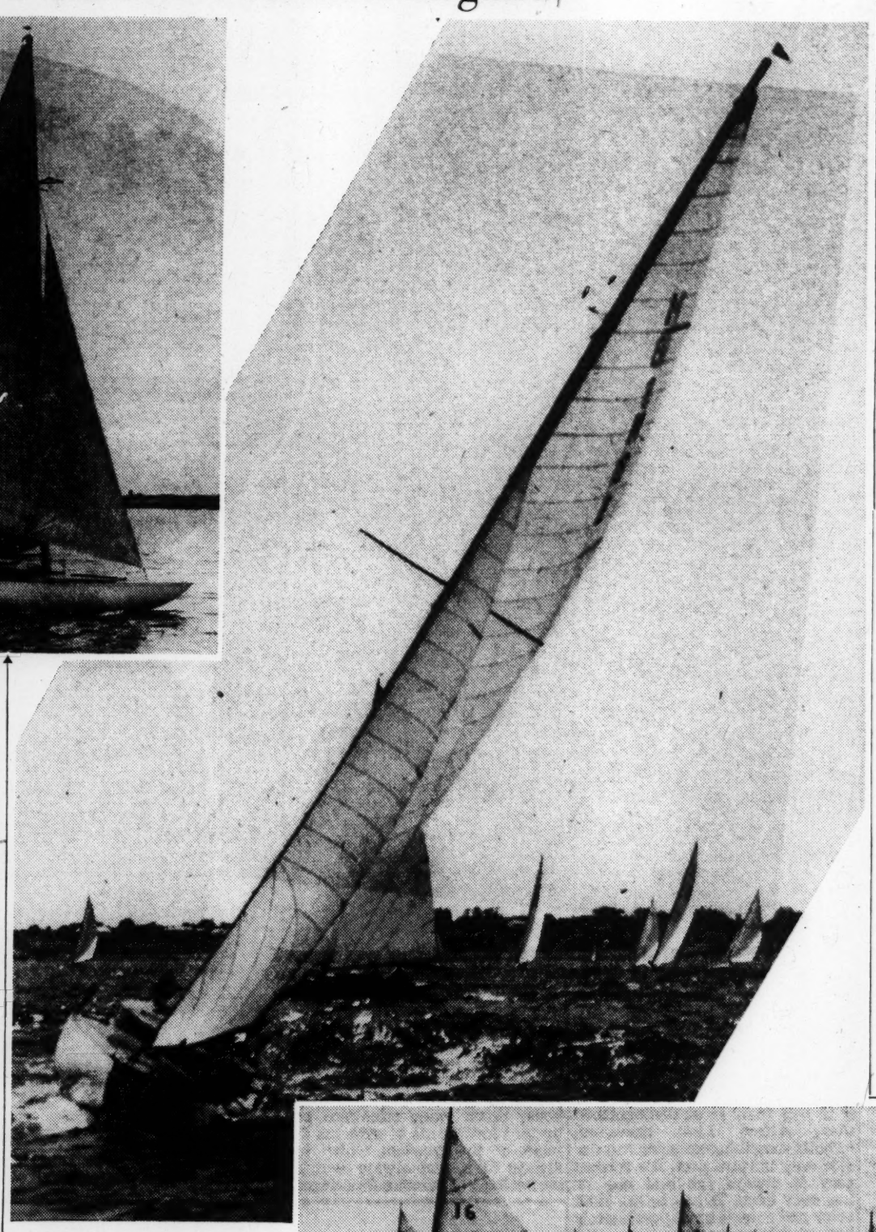
	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	133	16	42	0	8	.316
Moore	166	23	50	4	15	.301
Rowell	192	22	52	3	16	.271
Hassett	50	5	13	0	6	.260
Masi	47	4	12	0	3	.255
Miller	186	21	48	3	20	.231
Sisti	126	13	29	1	11	.230
Dahlgren	159	19	36	6	29	.226
Berres	92	8	20	0	7	.217
Ross	15	1	3	0	1	.200
West	148	19	28	6	24	.189
P. Waner	68	2	11	0	4	.162
Manno	19	1	3	0	4	.158
Grimp	8	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	1	0	0	0	.000

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Jockeying for a Start in Week-End Regattas



By a Staff Photographer



International One-Design Off Marblehead

Tiller Talk

Marblehead and Boston Bay waters will bulge for the first time this season in old-time form when the Corinthian Yacht Club opens its championship season off the Neck tomorrow and the Boston Bay fleet gathers at Savin Hill Yacht Club for a regular inter-club affair Sunday.

With a fleet of 39 at last week-end's 1941 inaugural of the Eastern Yacht Club season, Marblehead's racing fleet should begin to take on regular proportions tomorrow. The big stickers in the cruising class, and perhaps a few of the Eights and Thirties, will undoubtedly be at anchor on the Thames River witnessing the Harvard-Yale race and awaiting their seventh annual New London-to-Marblehead race Sunday. But the last-minute rush of shoving overboard the smaller racing craft from winter moorings will probably see close to 50 at the inside and outside starting lines of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Boston Fleet

But what of the Boston fleet? Traditionally, the Savin Hill Yacht Club attracts one of the largest early season regattas of any club in the United States. There are many reasons, the chief, however, being that trophies are awarded in every class for the single race.

Last year, the Savin Hill interclub was held a little later than usual, July 7. And an all-time record was set up of 202 boats participating. This high figure undoubtedly will not be threatened Sunday, for it's too early in the season for such a fleet; but a fleet of 150 would not be too high a figure to hazard.

Savin Hill's racing courses are perhaps as difficult as the Quincy Yacht Club's courses, which are considered the most difficult in Massachusetts Bay waters. Like Quincy's Hingham Bay, the winding channels leading to the starting and finish lines off Savin Hill's Old Colony Boulevard clubhouse are filled with back currents that spoil the best-laid plans of skipper and crew. Besides making for difficult starts and thrilling finishes, the middle part of the courses usually send the fleet tacking into Broad Sound and around Spectacle Island where again tide plays a major role in the order at the finish. And the yachtsmen won't forget the unpredictable Thompson's Island, where triumphs can be both won and lost hugging the shore line in a single afternoon.

202 Last Year

Last year when Savin Hill Yacht Club sponsored 202 craft at its annual interclub, the Dorchester organization became the eighth yacht club in the United States to start over 200 boats in a race. Other Boston Bay clubs over the "200" mark are Quincy with the record of 238 in 1939, Squantum, Wollaston, and the joint Labor Day week-end racing under the sponsorship of Cottage Park and Winthrop Yacht Clubs.

Order of start for Sunday's interclub is as follows: Manchester 18-footers, Sonders and Handicaps, Massachusetts Bay 15-footers, Adams Class, International Stars, Indians, Pirates, Zeniths, Yankee Dories, Winthrop 15-footers, Hanley Knockabouts, Hustlers, Hull Sea Birds, Winabouts, Radios, Handicaps under 21 feet, Snipes, Dolphins, Snow Birds, M. I. T. dinghies, Fish Class, Savin Hill sailing tenders.

First Gun at Two

The first gun will be fired at two o'clock, with the following guns at three-minute intervals.

* * *

The Eastern Yacht Club junior committee announces that John Fuller, a junior at Williams College, will be the instructor of junior sailing at the Marblehead club this summer. . . . He succeeds Eric Olsen, whose reign at Eastern produced a National Junior champion in the person of Bobby Coulson last summer.

* * *

The second preliminary series for the McMillan Cup finals, championship open-water affair of the intercollegiate racing season, will be held under the sponsorship of the Squantum Yacht Club June 18-19 . . . The collegians will use the popular Indian Class . . . Probable contestants are Boston University, M. I. T., New Hampshire, Northeastern, Williams and Yale . . . Crews report next Wednesday morning at nine.

* * *

The McMillan Cup finals will be held off Marblehead under the auspices of the Pleon Yacht Club, June 24-26 . . . Several elimination series are being held all over the country to determine the finalists for the Marblehead series.

* * *

Hingham Yacht Club opens its season one week from tomorrow . . . Special events on Hingham's racing calendar are the visit of the Adams Class June 28, and July 12, the interclub regatta at the Quincy Yacht Club, July 27, Quincy Bay Race Week, July 27-31, and the Labor Day special races, Sept. 1.

* * *

Harold Raymond is chairman of the race committee at Hingham this year, with William H. Best, secretary . . . Other members include W. Brewster Bunnell, Abram W. French, George Canterbury, Harold F. Jones, Laurance Cornwall, and Frank S. Waterman.

* * *

Tomorrow night is the annual spring rendezvous for Boston Yacht Club members, friends and family . . . at the City Point station . . . Boston Yacht Club announces its open ocean race to Boothbay Harbor, July 12.

W. A. D.

Bates College Signs De Angelis

LEWISTON, Maine, June 13 (AP)—Bates College yesterday announced the signing of James De Angelis, former Yale University player, as assistant football and head basketball coach.

He will be assistant in football to Head Coach Raymond (Ducky) Pond, under whom he played at Yale. In addition, De Angelis will be an instructor in physical education for men.

De Angelis is a native of New Haven, Conn. At Yale, from which he was graduated in 1935 with a bachelor of science degree, he was a member of the "iron-man" eleven which went through an entire 60-minute game in 1934 to defeat Princeton, 7 to 0. He was a lineman.

He also played baseball and basketball at Yale and was a member of the Eli quartet which won the Eastern collegiate championship in 1932-33. He was named Yale freshman football line coach after his graduation.

As coach of basketball at Bates he takes the place of Leslie (Buck) Spinks, who was called into Federal military service last winter.

De Angelis attended New Haven High School and Milford (Conn.) School before matriculating at Yale.

Pond was named successor to Wendell D. Mansfield at Bates earlier this spring.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Carl Hubbell, Giants—Shut out Cubs with steady, eight-hit hurling.

Paul Derringer, Reds—Pitched four-hit ball for 1-0 triumph over Braves.

Al Brancato, Athletics—Hit three-run homer in ninth inning to beat Tigers.

Bob Muncrief, Browns, and Ted Williams, Red Sox—Muncrief pitched shutout ball for 8 2-3 innings in relief to win first game; Williams homered with one on for victory in nightcap.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Twelfth homer of year, in 10th inning, brought 3-2 triumph over White Sox.

Springfield C. Graduate To Coach at Allegheny

MEADVILLE, Pa., June 13 (AP)—Allegheny College yesterday announced appointment of Alfred G. Werner of Rochester, N. Y., as head football coach. He is a recent graduate of Springfield, Mass., College.

M-B Class Knockabout

Hutchings Now With Stengel

Briefs . . . That was a smart trade the Braves made with the Reds—Outfielder Lloyd Waner for Pitcher Johnny Hutchings . . . Waner was batting .400 and Hutchings had seen little service this spring . . . However, the averages are incidental . . . The important thing is, Waner's best baseball is behind him; Hutchings' before him . . . The big right-hander won 13 for Peoria in 1935, a similar number for Portsmouth in '36, six for Birmingham in '37, 18 for Pensocola in '38 and 22 in '39, and one in 54 innings with Cincinnati a year ago . . . He is only 25 years of age . . . Bill McKechnie will play Waner in center field . . . Lloyd was hitting .250 when he joined the Braves.

* * *

Art Johnson will never lose a tougher game than he did yesterday at Braves Field . . . After Craft's single, a pass to McCormick and Koy's single produced a run in the first inning, no Red got as far as second base . . . But young Art's opponent was big Paul Derringer, one of the greatest pitchers in the game . . . Paul gave up only four safeties and was unhittable in the clutches . . . Johnson looks like a good hitter . . . Nobody in the Braves dugout can bunt any better and he made one of Boston's four base knocks . . . The Braves move westward to Pittsburgh tomorrow.

All-Ohio Contest At Cooperstown

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., June 13 (AP) — Celebration of baseball's 102nd anniversary today is an all-Ohio event.

The Cleveland Indians, current American League leaders, oppose the world champion Cincinnati Reds of the National League in an exhibition expected to draw about 10,000 fans to this birthplace of the sport.

Minus club expenses, receipts go to support the baseball museum and Hall of Fame dedicated two years ago on the centennial anniversary of Gen. Abner Doubleday's invention of the diamond sport.

General Manager Warren C. Giles of the Reds said today's game established the Cooperstown classic on a permanent basis for the first time.

Commissioner Kenesaw Landis and American and National League presidents agreed to name two teams—one from each league and different ones in turn—at the season's start to play here on a date as near June 12, baseball's birthday anniversary, as practicable, Giles said.

Monte Pearson, ex-Yankee whose right-hand slants proved effective against the Indians when Pearson was in the junior loop, is down to hurl for the Reds. Cleveland's probable pitchers are Cal Dorsett and Ken Jungles, right-handers. Pearson has a record of two losses, and Dorsett of one in as many starts this season.

New England League

Results June 12
New Bedford 9, Pawtucket 1.
Lynn 18, Fall River 1.

Few Signs on Thames To Indicate Big Race

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 13 (AP)—Except for the usual Crimson and Blue course-markers, which submarines and tow-boats were skillfully avoiding, the Thames River today showed hardly any signs it would be the scene Saturday of the traditional Yale-Harvard Regatta.

The sight of the underseas craft, engaged in national defense maneuvers, made even more realistic the shadow of war under which the 79th renewal of America's oldest intercollegiate rowing classic was being held this year.

Originally scheduled June 20, the event was advanced when several oarsmen were ordered to report Monday for naval training cruises. Defense measures, too, undoubtedly were responsible for the delay in the arrival of the spectator fleet, a colorful pre-regatta feature.

Lose Prestige

Harvard, a powerful favorite to score its sixth straight varsity triumph, lost prestige during the week when its best time trial of 20m. 22s. was revealed to be seven seconds slower than Yale.

Inasmuch as these four-mile tests were made within a half-hour of each other and under virtually identical conditions, the information has been used advantageously by both coaches, Tom Bolles of the Crimson and Ed Leader of Yale.

For Bolles, it has served to take away any over-confidence his undefeated oarsmen may have had. For Leader, it has been used to bolster morale after an exceptionally poor sprint campaign.

The surprised Harvard camp still feels it is going to win, but is willing to settle for, as Bolles says, "two lengths or inches." Whereas prior to the time trial, nothing less than a few city blocks would have been satisfactory.

Sophomore Strokes

Sophomores will stroke both varsities, Darcy (Bus) Curwen of Harvard, completely recovered, and Eliot Macy of Yale, who weighs less than 160 pounds. The only recent change was in the Elis' shell, George S. Pillsbury of Crystal Bay, Minn., replacing George A. Goss of Waterbury at No. 3 when the latter became indisposed.

Harvard's chances of recording its fourth consecutive four-race sweep of the river hinged mainly on the freshman race over the two-mile up-stream course Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock (E. S. T.). The Crimson was favored in the junior-varsity a half-hour later.

The varsity classic will take place about 6 p. m., a downstream grind from Bartlett's Cove to the railroad bridge.

This evening at 5:30 o'clock, the combination, or substitute, eights will battle it out for two miles upstream.

H-Y Schedule

Friday
Combination race, 5:30 p. m. EST.

Saturday
Freshmen race, 2 miles, 9:30 a. m. EST.
Junior varsity, 2 miles, 10 a. m. EST.
Varsity race, 4 miles, 6 p. m. EST.

Clay Court Tennis

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—The country's finest amateur tennis players—champions, future stars and has-beens—make up the field which will begin competition tomorrow for the National clay courts tennis title at River Forest Club.

Don McNeill, from Gambier, O., who dethroned Bobby Riggs of Chicago last year, is back for a shot at his second straight crown. Frank Parker, the 1939 champion, and Bryan Grant of Atlanta, another past winner, also will have another try for the top prize.

Hustler Class Off Savin Hill

Popular Salem Tourney Under Way

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Little Clarence Earley, a pretty fair golfer from the North Shore, who is now in uniform at Camp Devens, struck off with his partner, Tom Hayes, from the first tee at Salem Country Club this morning in search of another victory in Salem's annual four-ball tournament. And unless things go very much awry, that victory may come to pass when the firing is over on Sunday.

As usual, an excellent field followed Earley and Hayes from the tee this morning, as most of the low handicap golfers in the State sought a share of the numerous prizes in this popular event. Yet despite the number of good players, the mantle of favoritism has descended upon the home club pair and it will be considered an upset if they do not thread their way to the final.

First Big Four-Ball

In all a total of 66 pairs was entered in the Salem tourney, the first big four-ball affair of the local season to date. In addition 12 other pairs were entered in the round-a-day tournament, but this number was reduced by one when Mel Merritt, President of the M. G. A., was forced to withdraw because of illness, Merritt was paired with Jack Leonard of Tedesco.

Among the outstanding teams competing over the well-groomed Salem layout are those of Salem's President Joe Batchelder and Howard Paul, and John Dooley and Ray Hansbury, each of which has won the tournament in previous years. In addition there are Joe Fay, who previously won with John Slattery, and Ed Winship, Sam Videtta and Arthur Flynn, John Bushell and Al Richards, Bruce Coffin and John McCarthy, the Harry McGraths, senior and junior, Johnny Chew and Buster Tracy, and Jack Sheehy and Kirby Hayes, last year's runners-up.

* * *

Two other M. G. A.-sponsored tournaments will be played this week end, the four-ball medal play tournament at Brockton and the medal play singles at Sharon. Both aer two-day affairs, which start tomorrow and end Sunday. The Brockton event was won last year by F. W. Squire and Franklin Dolan of Fall River with a low gross of 71, while Emery Stratton won at Sharon with a 72.

* * *

Despite the number of golfers appearing in these three tournaments, Commonwealth Country Club expects a large turnout at the festivities which will dedicate the new layout there tomorrow. Chairman Fred Mahony has provided a number of trophies for the boys to shoot at. Chief interest for the day will be supplied by the foursome of Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin of Boston, Mayor Goddard of Newton, and President Bob Worden of Commonwealth. With the addition of 600 yards to the course and the resultant creation of two new par-five holes, Commonwealth has raised its par from 70 to 72.

* * *

Match play began today in the annual four-ball tournament at Longmeadow Country Club, the course over which the State amateur championship will be played next month. Leading yesterday's qualifiers were the pairings of Ted Bishop, present State champion, and Andy Vitale, and Mel Demarais and Bill Haskell, both of which scored even-par 70's.

* * *

George Linberg of Weston scored a hole-in-one at his home course yesterday when he sank his tee shot at the short 17th . . . Linberg, who used a No. 7 iron, was playing in a Twilight Four-Ball League match against Charles River . . . Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River, former State and eastern champion, finished fourth in the eastern championship which concluded yesterday at Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. . . . She had 250 for the three rounds . . . Tom Foley of Worcester yesterday scored a 77 to win the monthly tournament of the New England Left Handers' Golf Association at his home course . . . Foley won by eight strokes over Earl Turner of Harvard.

* * *

Golfers who wish to contribute to the British War Relief Fund can do so tomorrow by entering the various tournaments being staged at most of the clubs throughout the State . . . The entry fee is $2, for which contestants receive a new ball, a greens marker decorated with the society's emblem and the chance to win a net prize . . . The committee in charge of the day's festivities, which will be carried on all over the country, was headed by Bobby Jones.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Group of Cleveland Indians, including Bob Feller and Hal Trosky, petitioned owner Alva Bradley for removal of Manager Ossie Vitt because of his caustic criticism.

Three Years Ago

Cincinnati Reds obtained Bucky Walters from Phils for cash, Catcher "Spud" Davis, and Pitcher Al Hollingsworth.

Five Years Ago

Don Lash of Indiana University broke Paavo Nurmi's two-mile record, running distance in 8m. 58.3s. at Princeton invitation meet; Jesse Owens won two sprints, low hurdles, and broad jump, and Roy Staley smashed high hurdles mark as Ohio State and Southern California tied in track meet.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .364; Slaughter, St. Louis, .355.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 44; Moore, St. Louis, 42.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, 50; Ott, New York, 39.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 76; Brown, St. Louis, 74.
Doubles—Dallesandro, Chicago, 17; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 16.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, and Moore, Boston, 6.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 15; Nicholson, Chicago, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 13.
Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; four players tied with 5.
Pitching—Krist, St. Louis, 8-0; Warneke, St. Louis, 7-1.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .410; Mullin, Detroit, .364.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 52; Williams and Di Maggio, Boston, 47.
Runs batted in—York, Detroit, 48; Keller, New York, 46.
Hits—Cramer, Washington, 76; Travis, Washington, 73.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 19; Cronin and Di Maggio, Boston, 18.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, and Travis, Washington, 8.
Home runs—York, Detroit, 13; Williams, Boston, and Di Maggio, New York, 12.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 7; Di Maggio and Newsome, Boston, 6.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 13-2; Benton, Detroit, 5-1.

Monitor 9, B. C. G. Co. 3

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team gained a 9-3 victory over the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in a twilight game played at Hyde Park last evening. The combined effective pitching of Bill Peavear and Bob Anderson together with a home run with the bases loaded by Catcher Howard Stahl were sufficient to subdue the Gasmen.

Dougal to Coach Wildcat Nine In Season's Finale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 13—The University of New Hampshire's varsity baseball squad will have its second coach of the season directing it when the Wildcats face Boston College here tomorrow afternoon.

Tony Dougal, who has mentored varsity lacrosse and hockey teams and has assisted with varsity football this year, will be on the bench in place of Henry Swasey, but not because of an overthrow of coaches. Swasey was forced to leave the campus before the final game in order that he could take up study at the University of Indiana. Dougal, who has played much ball and who at one time was under contract with the Boston Red Sox, will hold the reins only for this final contest.

Dougal announced today that Irving "Sheik" Karelis, whose strong right arm has given New Hampshire six wins and has only allowed one loss, will pitch against the Eagles.

Two New Hampshire athletes will bow out of their college sports roles tomorrow afternoon as the final out is registered. Capt. Herb Adams of Milford, the first baseman, and Centerfielder Lou Cryans of Berlin will have played their last game. This pair also played regularly on the basketball team but then it was Cryans' turn to be the captain.

The line-up which was used in the last game against Lowell Textile, which New Hampshire won in a pitchers' duel 1 to 0, will remain for the B. C. tilt.

Baseball's Games

Today

National League

Brooklyn at St. Louis (night).
(Only game scheduled).

American League

No games scheduled.

Tomorrow

American League

Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Boston.

National League

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
[illegible] at St. Louis.

New Leaders Crowned in Every Department of Big Ten Conference Baseball Play

Hitting Title Changes Hands by Close Margin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—New leaders were crowned in every department of Big Ten Conference baseball play in 1940, from Michigan's team title down, but there was no closer margin than that by which Bob Smith of Wisconsin gave up his individual hitting title to Clarence Dunagan, Iowa shortstop.

Smith, who hit .441 in nine games last year, was among the Conference leaders all the way until Dunagan, a trailer among the first ten hitters for a greater part of the season, forged to the front two weeks ago with a four-point margin over the Badger star, at .395, a mark which stood when he was benched for the Hawkeyes' final series by an arm injury.

.400 in Six Games

Nominal leadership in individual hitting went to Bob Willding, of Wisconsin, who hit .400 in six games, and another catcher, Dick Young of Purdue, duplicated Smith's average of .391, but in only six games.

With Walter "Hoot" Evers, 1940 Illinois sophomore, drafted by professional baseball, Dick Wakefield, Michigan sophomore, took over slugging honors in the Conference before announcing that he, too, would give up college to enter professional ranks. Wakefield's batting average of .382 and his record of 42 bases, five home runs and 25 runs batted in all topped Evers' 1940 totals, and he added leadership in total hits with 21.

Two Extremes

Michigan's team superiority was reflected in its lead in team hitting and fielding, the former by a wide margin at .304 and in fielding by a single point over Iowa, at .948. The Wolverines, in addition to having the most hits, 133, led in total bases, with 185.

Three Conference pitchers ended thir seasons with five victories and one defeat, Don Dunker of Indiana, Alan Grant of Illinois and Cliff Wise of Michigan. Grant allowed only 30 hits in 53 innings but was charged with 11 earned runs, as was Dunker, whose earned run average led at 1.66. Dunker, in eight additional innings, led Wise in strikeouts, 44 to 39.

1941 Final Big Ten Baseball Standings

	W	L	PC	AB	R	H	TB	Bat. Ave.	PO	A	E	DP	Field. Ave.
Michigan	10	2	.833	438	109	133	185	.304	324	114	24	9	.948
Iowa	9	3	.750	433	75	115	138	.266	325	157	27	7	.947
Illinois	7	4	.636	394	80	108	121	.274	292	140	30	12	.935
Indiana	7	5	.583	392	89	89	115	.227	317	151	40	9	.921
Minnesota	7	5	.583	392	59	87	112	.222	315	172	30	11	.942
Wisconsin	5	6	.455	381	60	113	131	.297	295	165	43	7	.914
Ohio State	5	7	.417	430	48	100	143	.233	330	143	47	10	.909
Northwestern	5	7	.417	445	76	109	131	.243	332	159	35	10	.934
Purdue	4	8	.333	436	52	108	150	.247	330	146	37	7	.928
Chicago	0	12	.000	359	29	54	64	.150	306	156	66	7	.875

Leading Pitchers

(2 or More Wins)

	G	IP	H	ER	SO	BB	HB	WP	W	L	P.C.
Gordinier, Iowa	4	19⅓	13	5	13	8	1	0	2	0	1.000
Dunker, Indiana	10	59⅔	48	11	44	10	3	1	5	1	.833
Grant, Illinois	6	53	30	11	20	21	0	1	5	1	.833
Wise, Michigan	6	51⅔	44	12	39	11	0	0	5	1	.833
Van Sickle, Wisconsin	5	45	41	12	33	13	2	1	4	1	.800
Stoddard, Michigan	6	44⅓	42	15	17	15	2	0	4	1	.800

Most Hits—Wakefield, Michigan, 21.
Most Runs—Kosman, Indiana, 17.
Most Bases—Wakefield, Michigan, 42.
Most Singles—Bartley, Illinois, 18.
Most Doubles—Shumaker, Indiana; Smith and Farmer, Iowa; Erdlitz, Northwestern University; McLain, Ohio State University; McFerren and Janisch, Purdue; 3.
Most Triples—Blanken, Purdue, 5.
Most Homers—Wakefield, Michigan, 5.
Most Runs Batted In—Wakefield, Michigan, 25.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

First Game

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Lucadello 2b	4	1	2	2	2	6	0
McQuinn 1b	4	2	1	2	9	0	0
Judnich cf	4	2	1	1	5	0	0
Cullenbine lf	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Clift 3b	2	3	1	4	3	2	1
Grace rf	3	0	1	2	3	0	0
Berardino ss	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Swift c	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
R. Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muncrief p	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	9	9	13	27	10	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	5	1	2	3	4	0	0
Finney rf	4	1	2	3	3	0	0
Williams lf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	2	2	0	0	1
Foxx 1	4	0	1	1	7	0	1
Tabor 3	4	1	2	3	1	2	0
Doerr 2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pytlak c	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Dobson p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Fleming p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	11	14	24	5	1

*Batted for Fleming in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	x—9
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Runs batted in, Cronin, Tabor, Pytlak 2, Cullenbine, Clift 3, Grace 3, Berardino 2. Two-base hits, Tabor, Grace, Di Maggio, Finney. Home run, Clift. Double plays, Clift and McQuinn; Lucadello and Berardino. Left on bases, Boston 8, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls, by Dobson 4, by Fleming 3, by R. Harris 2, by Muncrief. Struck out, by Fleming 3, by Dickman, by Muncrief 2. Hits, off R. Harris, 4 in ⅔ inning; off Muncrief, 7 in 8⅓ innings; off Dobson, 1 in 0 inning (pitched to 6 batters); off Fleming, 8 in 7 innings; off Dickman, 0 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Muncrief. Losing pitcher, Dobson. Time, 2h. 18m. Umpires, Grieve, McGowan and Quinn.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Finney rf	5	2	2	4	3	0	0
Williams lf	2	1	1	4	1	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	1	1	2	5	1
Foxx 1b	2	0	1	1	12	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	2	6	0
Peacock c	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Johnson p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	3	6	11	27	15	1
ST. LOUIS							
Heffner 2b	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
Lucadello 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McQuinn 1b	4	0	1	2	5	0	0
Judnich cf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Cullenbine lf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Clift 3b	4	0	1	1	2	1	1
Laabs rf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Berardino ss	4	0	1	3	3	3	1
Ferrell c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Niggeling p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	2	7	11	27	7	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Cronin, Berardino, Williams 2, Clift. Two-base hits, Laabs, McQuinn. Three-base hits, Finney, Berardino. Home run, Williams. Sacrifice, Cronin. Double plays, Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Ferrell and Heffner. Left on base, Boston 8, St. Louis 5. Bases on balls, by Ryba, by Niggeling 4. Struck out, by Johnson, by Niggeling 4. Hits, off Johnson, 5 in 3 innings (none out in fourth); off Ryba, 2 in 6 innings. Winning pitcher, Ryba. Time, 1h. 50m. Umpires, McGowan, Quinn and Grieve. Attendance (paid), 1,566.

Braves

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Joost ss	4	0	1	1	3	1	1
Frey 2b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Craft cf	3	1	1	1	5	0	0
F. McCormick 1b	3	0	0	0	8	1	0
Koy lf	3	0	2	2	1	0	0
R. West c	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Gleeson rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Mattick 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Derringer p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	29	1	5	5	27	10	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 2b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
†P. Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
L. Waner cf	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Dahlgren 1	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
M. West lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	0	0	3	2	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	5	4	0
Moore rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Berres c	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
*Ross	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wietelmann 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	4	4	27	11	0

*Batted for Berres in eighth. †Batted for Sisti in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Koy. Sacrifices, Miller, Johnson. Left on base, Cincinnati 3, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Derringer, by Johnson 2. Struck out, by Derringer 6, by Johnson 2. Time, 1h. 48 m. Attendance (actual) 1985. Umpires, Conlon, Goetz and Reardon.

Mako Beaten In Triple A Tennis Tournament

ST. LOUIS, June 13 (AP)—Gene Mako of Los Angeles, one of the leading tennis players in the nation, was eliminated from the Triple A invitation tournament yesterday by William Reedy of Beverly Hills, Calif.

The scores were 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Reedy, No. 1 player at the University of Southern California and considered the dark horse of this tournament, gained the quarter-finals by his victory. Earlier in the day he had defeated Bill Blalock, captain of the University of Texas netsters, 6—2, 6—0.

Mako's second-round match with Dave Freeman of Pomona, Calif., was stopped by rain Wednesday with Mako needing only one point. He won the needed point yesterday to take the match, 0—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Also in the quarter-finals are Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, national champion, who advanced by default when George Dunklin of Pine Bluff, Ark., reported an injured leg and Frank Parker of Altadena, Calif., nationally ranked No. 5, who defeated Henry Batjer of Austin, Texas, 6—0, 6—2, after advancing to the third round by the default of veteran Karl Hodge of St. Louis.

Completing the quarter-finals bracket were four westerners and a Floridan. They were:

Charles Olewine, Santa Monica, Calif.; Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla.; Wayne Sabin, Reno, Nev.; Frank Mehner, Salt Lake City, and Fred Schroeder, Glendale, Calif.

In second round doubles, Mulloy and Sabin won from Ward Parker and Allan Carvell, St. Louis, 7—5, 6—2.

Dean Cetrulo Wins First National Fencing Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Dean Cetrulo, the youngest member of the fencing family of New Jersey, who have been knocking at the door of supremacy for many years, won his way to his first national championship last night when he captured the National foils title on the strips of Salle Santelli, of which he is a member.

The young star had a terrific struggle all day long and right up to midnight, to accomplish the feat, with John R. Huffman, many times saber titleholder, but never before so prominent in foils, as his chief stumbling block. Not until after a final fence-off was he able to overcome the handicap, and even then the final bout went to 5-4 before he emerged victor.

In the first round, each lost one bout, and did not meet, and in the semifinal each lost two, and both qualified by a margin of two touches over another famous fencer of many seasons, Warren A. Dow, who has been close to the title many times, though never the actual winner. In the final, they both conquered the winner last year, Dernell Every, former Yale star, and captain of the fencing team of New York Athletic Club, who won the title also in 1938, as well as Norman Lewis, now a private in the United States Army, stationed at Governors Island, who was the 1939 champion. But the finals ended in a quadruple tie, at 3-2, in bouts with Alfred Snyder, of San Francisco, Pacific Coast champion, who lacks a right arm, but uses his left with brilliancy, and another member of the New York Athletic Club team, Silvio Giolito.

In the ensuing fence-off, Cetrulo was still in difficulties. First he took the odd touch from Snyder, 5-4, and then conquered Huffman by the same slight margin. His final bout was at 5-3, from Giolito, who took third place when Huffman defeated him 5-0. Snyder was fourth.

Huffman was re-elected president of the Amateur Fencers' League of America as part of the proceedings of the annual meeting, and the other officers were also unanimously selected to serve another year.

Demaret Leads

ELMSFORD, N. Y., June 13 (AP)—Jimmy Demaret of Noroton, Conn., led the Metropolitan district qualifying round for next month's National P. G. A. championship when he shot 73-70—143 over the Fairview C. C. course yesterday. Only 14 players competed for the six places, since many pros will not be able to make the long trip to Denver, Colo., for the tournament.

The other qualifiers were Mike Turnesa of Fairview, 74-71—145; Tony Tiso, Purchase, N. Y., 75-73—148; Frank Strazza, Greenwich, Conn., 73-75—148; Joe Turnesa, Rockville Center, N. Y., 75-75—150; Frank Stuhler, Inwood, N. Y., 77-75—152.

Automatic qualifiers from the New York district are U. S. open champion Craig Wood, Gene Sarazen, Paul Runyan, and Jimmy Hines.

Derringer Still Big Mound Ace

By the Associated Press

A lot of tears have been shed this season over the failure of big Paul Derringer to dominate the National League pitching scene as he did in leading the Cincinnati Reds to two penants and a world championship. The Duke, at 33, is a little slower than he was last year. He was hurt during spring training and had some trouble getting started. This was not helped by the lamentable lack of hitting from his teammates.

But 10 years in the big time have made this huge righthander one of the craftiest hurlers in the business. Game in and game out, even now, he can do as much with his curves, knucklers, changes of pace and control as most of the rubber-armed speedballers.

Blanked Braves

He showed how tough he can be yesterday by pitching four-hit ball to beat the Boston Braves, 1-0. The Reds made only five singles themselves off young Art Johnson, a southpaw, but they managed to link two of them with a walk for a run in the first inning.

That was all Derringer needed. He gave just one base on balls, fanned a half-dozen, and let runners get as far as second base only three times. It was Paul's second straight win, coming on top of his 3-2 triumph last Sunday over the then league-leading Brooklyn Dodgers and helped take some of the disappointment out of the five times he had been beaten by one run this spring.

Hubbell Wins

The day's only other National League game also was an air-tight pitching spectacle—between Carl Hubbell and Bill Lee, with the New York Giants stopping the Chicago Cubs, 2-0. Lee allowed six hits to Hubbell's eight, but gave a run in the first inning on two singles, a walk and a fly, and two errors brought another in the fourth.

Although the teams were tied yesterday, a freak in the percentages lifted the Giants into third place ahead of the Reds, .510 to .509.

In the American League the Boston Red Sox divided a doubleheader with the St. Louis Browns in odd affairs. The Sox scored four runs in the first inning of the first game and then were shut out for the next eight frames by the impressive relief hurling of Bob Muncrief. The Browns tallied five times in their half of the first inning and won 9-4.

Two-Run Homer

The Red Sox were held to six hits in the second game while the Browns made seven, but Boston triumphed, 3-2, on Ted Williams' two-run homer. The scoring in each game was completed by the fourth inning.

The Philadelphia Athletics copped a nip-and-tuck struggle from the Detroit Tigers, 5-3, on Al Brancato's three-run circuit clout in the ninth inning after Pat Mullin had hit one with a mate aboard for Detroit in the seventh.

What with John Duncan Rigney withdrawing his request for draft deferment, Joe Di Maggio hitting his 12th homer of the season and running his hitting streak to 26 straight games, and Manager Jimmy Dykes of the Sox filing a protest, the New York Yankees and Chicago White Sox had a high old time of it in their night game.

The Yankees finally won in the 10th, 3-2, on Di Maggio's four-bagger. But Dykes announced in the ninth he would protest, claiming that a spectator reached out and touched the ball hit by Red Ruffing and thus interfered with Myril Hoag's fielding. The Ruffing hit went for two bases and brought in the tying Yankee run.

Succeeds Grace Amory

Wide World

New Eastern Golf Champion

Rye, N. Y.—Mrs. Harry McNaughton of Manhasset, L. I., N. Y., who took over Grace Amory's crown June 12 when she scored a final-round 83, good enough to bring her the Eastern title by a two-stroke margin over Maureen Orcutt of Ridgewood, N. J., who scored a 54-hole total of 246.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Gossip Heard in Majors

Caught between the bases . . . Said Dick Bartell of the Giants to a New York newspaperman: "A club that could win the (A. L.) pennant if it had good pitching is the Red Sox. They have everything else but pitching and catching, and a little improvement in their catching would help their pitching a lot." . . . Which brings us around to the fact that Joe Cronin has found Frank Pytlak a disappointment behind the plate . . . Look for trades at any moment . . . The deadline is midnight on Sunday . . . The National League is wondering why Harry Gumbert can win with the Cardinals, and not with the Giants . . . That's one trade—Gumbert for Bill McGee—Bill Terry would like to call back.

A loud rumor here in the East has Johnny Mize going to the Cubs . . . But forget about it . . . The Cardinals expect to win the pennant, but realize they couldn't without big John driving in those runs . . . However, the Cubs and Cards may do some business next winter . . . Jimmy Wilson is trying to make a pitcher out of lanky Wimpy Quinn, who started the season playing first base for Los Angeles . . . It was Jim, you no doubt remember, who converted Bucky Walters . . . Ned Harris, the boy Detroit picked to fill Hank Greenberg's man-sized brogans, is now playing the outfield for Buffalo . . . Pat Mullin made the Bengals forget Harris.

Bill Nicholson, the Cub powerhouse, has more runs driven in than he has base hits . . . Have you noticed that rival shortstops play a short left field when Ernie Lombardi is up? . . . Debs Garms, the National League batting champion in 1940, is down to .205 . . . Fame is fleeting . . . American League ball players think it a typographical error when they see Jimmy Wasdell's batting average with Brooklyn posted in the .340's . . . A lot of the boys are "pulling" for the White Sox to win the A. L. flag so that Ted Lyons will get to pitch in a World Series . . . Watch for a Cleveland collapse if Bob Feller is drafted . . . Minus Bobby, the Indians are no better than .500.

The Yankees play a series with the Indians in New York over the week end . . . The while the Red Sox will be meeting the White Sox at Fenway Park . . . Take your pick . . . Bo Molenda, the pro footballer, is umpiring in the International League and being scouted by Ernie Quigley of the N. L. staff . . . Bo has definitely decided to forget the grid sport . . . Jimmy Dykes says he would trade Joe Kuhel to the Yankees—for Joe Gordon and Johnny Sturm . . . It develops that Muddy Ruel had a chance to manage the Browns before Fred Haney arrived on the scene, but not after Fred departed . . . Which just about clears up that situation.

Ted Williams calls that 10-inning Sunday duel between Lefty Grove and Ted Lyons at Chicago "the greatest exhibition of pitching I ever hope to see." . . . When Ted praises a pitcher, it's news . . . He thinks most of them are bush leaguers . . . Lefty Gomez has been ordered to wear glasses while pitching . . . Whatever became of Bob Kennedy, the rookie sensation of the A. L. in '40? . . . He is the forgotten man of the White Sox . . . Grove calls Marius Russo the A. L.'s leading southpaw . . . The Yankees and Joe McCarthy like Steve Peek, a young hurler who throws a knuckleball . . . Frankie Crosetti's only homer this spring came with the bases loaded at Chicago.

The Cardinals have seven pitchers over the .500 mark in games won and lost—Nahem, Krist, Warneke, Gumbert, White, Cooper and Lanier. . . . Outside of Cleveland, the Indians have few friends in their league . . . It is not easy to forget 1940 . . . When that story first came out warning baseball that it might be forced to give up night games, to allow more electricity for defense work, the Atlanta Crackers tried playing in the afternoon . . . But the attendance fell off so badly, Earl Mann had to go back to the floodlights . . . They say Bucky Harris will not be managing the Washington club in 1942.

Did You Know?

If, while the ball is in play, a runner tries to go from third base back to first, he must touch second en route.

Brothers to Vie In Golf Tourney

VALDOSTA, Ga., June 13 (AP)—Three brothers set out today in quest of the championship of a golf tournament named in honor of their father.

They are sons of the late W. M. (Jack) Oliver, who founded and for 20 years played in the Georgia-Florida Golf League in which eight teams vied annually for a pennant. It was known as the "world's first" links league.

Johnny Oliver won medal honors yesterday with a 75—two over par for the 6,600-yard course. Maxwell Oliver was at his heels with a 76 and Billy Oliver made the championship flight with a 79.

Yale and Princeton Poloists in Final

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Yale and Princeton, having survived the preliminary rounds, will meet at the Blind Brook Turf and Polo Club in Port Chester tomorrow for the Intercollegiate polo championship. Both displayed balanced attacks in winning their semifinal matches, and should be on close to even terms for their title battle.

The Elis, led by John H. Daniels with five goals, beat Pennsylvania Military College yesterday, 12 to 2. Princeton, with three men getting two goals each and the other three, gained an 11-to-5 verdict over Harvard.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	45	156	47	64	.410
Keiser, Dodgers	38	143	31	52	.364
Mullin, Tigers	32	140	29	51	.364
Dickey, Yankees	38	124	15	45	.363
Slaughter, Cardinals	53	214	36	76	.355
Mize, Cardinals	40	142	21	48	.338

Home Runs

American League		National League	
York, Detroit	13	Ott, New York	15
Di Maggio, N. Y.	12	Camilli, Brooklyn	13
Johnson, Phila.	11	Nicholson, Cubs	13
Williams, Boston	11		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
York, Detroit	48	Nicholson, Cubs	50
Keller, New York	46	Ott, New York	39
Di Maggio, N. Y.	44	Slaughter, Cards	38
Gordon, N. Y.	44		

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	GB
St. Louis	37	16	.698	..
Brooklyn	34	17	.667	2
New York	26	25	.510	10
Cincinnati	27	26	.509	10
Chicago	24	27	.471	12
Pittsburgh	20	25	.444	13
Boston	17	31	.354	17½
Philadelphia	16	34	.320	19½

Results June 12

Cincinnati 1, Boston 0.
New York 2, Chicago 0.
Only games scheduled.

Patty Berg Moves Ahead In Western

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 13 (AP)—Upsets came to the quarter-finals of the 12th annual women's western golf championship yesterday, sending two nationally known stars and two practically unknown Ohioans into today's semifinals.

What the critics believed to be the real championship match saw Patty Berg, Minneapolis professional, meeting Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, winner of the national amateur the last two years. Miss Berg held the amateur title the year before Miss Jameson first won it.

In the other match are Mrs. Burt Weil of Cincinnati, three-time Ohio champion, and Mrs. James D. Platt Jr., of Dayton, the State's medal play queen.

Mrs. Platt ousted Helen Dettweiler, Washington professional and winner of the 1939 open, by an astounding 7-and-6 margin, while Mrs. Weil nosed out Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., finalist in the Trans-Mississippi tourney, one up, in a quarterfinal match.

Miss Berg had fairly tough battles in beating a couple of 17-year-old entrants, Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., by 4 and 3, and Georgia Tainter, the western junior champion from Fargo, N. D., by 3 and 2.

Miss Jameson, held to a one-up victory in the morning round by Eleanor Dudley of Chicago, came back in the quarter-finals to defeat Dorothy Gardner of Steubenville, Ohio, 4 and 3.

Miss Dettweiler, in losing to Mrs. Platt, was 13 over par for the 12 holes, a far cry from the three-over par 76 with which she qualified. Miss Jameson shot the best golf of the day, missing par by one stroke in the 15-hole match with Miss Gardner, although about eight holes were played in the rain. Miss Berg was four over even figures for 16 holes.

Wednesday's rain - postponed second round matches were played yesterday morning and the third round in the afternoon to bring the tournament up to schedule.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	36	20	.643	..
New York	30	22	.577	4
Boston	27	21	.563	5
Chicago	28	24	.538	6
Detroit	29	25	.537	6
Philadelphia	25	28	.472	9½
St. Louis	17	33	.340	16
Washington	17	36	.321	17½

Results June 12

New York 3, Chicago 2 (10 inns.).
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 9, Boston 4.
Boston 3, St. Louis 2.
Washington at Cleveland, rain.

Brown Awards 63 Insignia To Members of Senior Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13—Sixty-three athletic certificates were awarded to members of the senior class this afternoon by Ernest T. Savignano, Chairman of the Brown Undergraduate Athletic Council, at Class Day exercises.

Among the recipients were several prominent stars in various sports of the last three years and the graduation of these men will cause serious vacancies in Brown's athletic ranks.

Most prominent football stars joining the alumni ranks are John Marsolini, Amos Taylor, Hal Detwiler, Lou Duesing, Bronislaw Stepczyk, Pete Laudati, John Occhiello, Bill Sheehan, and John O'Leary.

Capt. Walt Juszczyk, pitching mainstay for two season, leads the list of baseball seniors, with Marsolini and Sheehan other important members of the varsity nine for the past three years.

Graduation will also take Bob Schaper and George Gibbons, two of the most outstanding swimmers at Brown in several years, and John Benn, tennis captain and runner-up in the New England intercollegiate tournament this year.

The major awards follow:

Baseball

Louis L. Berger, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; John B. Crosby (freshman manager), Wollaston, Mass.; Everett J. Daniels, manager, Brookline, Mass.; Walter F. Juszczyk, captain, W. Warwick, R. I.; Edward V. Lally, Boston, Mass.; John R. Marsolini, Milton, Mass.; Harold B. Nash, So. Weymouth, Mass.; William A. Sheehan, Jr., Providence; and Robert A. Tourigney, Warren, R. I.

Basketball

George G. Davis, Buffalo, N. Y.; George W. Fisher, Weehawken, N. J.; John A. Padden, Jr., co-captain, Jackson Heights, N. Y.; George L. Palmer, manager, Apalachin, N. Y.; Robert R. Person, Rahway, N. J.; Jerry Sokol, Freehold, N. J.; and Francis C. Wilson, co-captain, Williamstown, Mass.

Football

Albert H. Acorn III, freshman manager, Providence; Earle B. Dane, Jr., East Greenwich; Harold W. Detwiler, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Louis J. Duesing, co-captain, Dumont, N. J.; Arnold R. Eggert, New Britain, Conn.; John A. Kidney, Dorchester, Mass.; Peter A. Laudati, Jr., Cranston; Thomas F. Lohr, Lincoln Park, N. J.; John R. Marsolini, Milton, Mass.; Walter J. Mullen, Jr., Springfield, Mass.; John Occhiello, New Bedford, Mass.; John F. O'Leary, Providence; William A. Sheehan, Jr., Providence; William P. Sheffield III, manager, Newport; Raymond J. Stark, Stapleton, N. Y.; Robert T. Steinsieck, Newton Center, Mass.; Bronislaw J. Stepczyk, co-captain, Chicopee, Mass.; and Amos G. Taylor, Jr., New Bedford, Mass.

Hockey

Herbert I. Buttrick, Jr., Waban, Mass.; Laurence B. Cousins, Arlington, Mass.; Earl W. Harrington, Jr., Edgewood; John A. Kidney, Dorchester, Mass.; William A. Sheehan, Jr., Providence; and Kenneth A. Wood, Providence.

Swimming

Fred M. Drennan, Jr., Oak Park, Ill.; George F. Gibbons, Jr., co-captain, Providence; Morley Hitchcock, manager, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard Pease, Edgewood; Robert M. Schaper, co-captain, Erie, Pa.

Track

William P. Buffum, Jr., Providence; William R. T. Crolius, South Orange, N. J.; Allen R. Ferguson, Pawtucket; John R. Gosnell, captain, Sherman Mills, Maine; Donald MacAusland, Boston, Mass.; William Minton, manager, Lynn, Mass.; George A. Schuetz, Jr., E. Orange, N. J.

Second Section To Chase Score Made by Pierce

RYE, N. Y., June 13 (AP)—The 157 score which Alvah P. Pierce of West Newton, Mass., posted in the first division of the U. S. Senior Golfers' Association championship appeared in grave danger as the second section of the field prepared to tee off on its final 18-hole round at the Apawamis Club today.

Five players in the second group of 123 men broke 80 for their first rounds yesterday, and could be anywhere from one to nine strokes worse today and still tie Pierce's total. Strongest contender was William A. Ryan of Detroit, who was only two over par with a fine 74.

Other players with a chance to oust Pierce from the lead were John K. Wadley of Texarkana, Texas, runner-up in 1940, who opened with a 76; Raleigh W. Lee of Columbus, Ohio, and defending champion Charles H. Jennings of Roaring Gap (N. C.) and Garden City (N. Y.), who had 77's, and S. P. Emerick of Oswego, N. Y., who had a 78.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 12

International League

Jersey City 5, Montreal 0.
Buffalo 2, Newark 1.
Rochester at Syracuse, postponed. (Only games.)

American Association

Kansas City 4, Toledo 3.
Columbus at Milwaukee—rain.
Indianapolis at St. Paul—wet grounds.
Louisville at Minneapolis—wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 16, Seattle 1.
San Diego 4, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 8, Hollywood 1.
Los Angeles 12, Portland 11 (10 innings).

Texas League

Beaumont 7, Oklahoma City 3.
Houston 2-0, Dallas 1-3.
Tulsa 6, Shreveport 3.
Fort Worth 4, San Antonio 0.

Southern Association

Knoxville 3, Chattanooga 2 (10 innings).
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 4, Memphis 3. (Only games.)

Eastern League

Albany 3, Hartford 2.
Williamsport 8-2, Scranton 3-1.
Elmira at Wilkes-Barre — threatening weather.
Springfield at Binghamton—rain.

Helen Jacobs Wins Her Match in Rain

PHILADELPHIA, June 13 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, former National and Wimbledon champion, turned back Madge "Bunny" Harshaw of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3, in a drizzling rain yesterday to enter the semifinal round in defense of her Pennsylvania and Eastern States tennis championships.

After Miss Harshaw surprised by taking the first game, Miss Jacobs ran off six straight games to win the first set in 14 minutes of play.

The victory qualified the defending champion to meet Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany of Boston today in the semifinals. Hope Knowles and Barbara Strobhar, both of Philadelphia, meet in the other semifinal.

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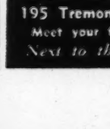

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 561,320
1941 volume to date 57,795,222
1940 volume to date 117,382,355

Stock Market Is Lower On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—The stock market's lengthy come-back stalled today as profit selling came out in sufficient volume to depress quotations of most leaders.

The approach of a week-end served as an excuse for many customers to lighten commitments as insurance against possible upsets at home or abroad. Slipping tendencies came in after the opening and the direction was downward from then on. Declines generally were in fractions but scattered losses of 1 to 2 points for recently strong performers were in evidence near the final hour. Dealings slackened and transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

War news was no more disturbing than usual, brokers said, and the business picture maintained its optimistic aspects marketwise. The ten-day rally, however, inspired some selling on the idea a "corrective reaction" might be overdue.

Prominent stocks on the retreat were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Loft, General Steel Castings preferred, Consolidated Aircraft, Anaconda, American Smelting, Westinghouse, du Pont, J. I. Case and Allied Chemical.

Occasional resistance was displayed by Yellow Truck, Owens-Illinois and Consolidated Edison.

Among curb backsliders were Brewster Aero, American Cyanamid "B," Glen Alden Coal, Phoenix Securities and Pennroad.

Bond Market Uneven

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today with volume reduced in all groups.

Going into the final hour a handful of rails and utilities contested the trend with moderate gains and there were numerous issues unchanged from the day before. Losses generally were small.

Others moving up moderately included Canadian Pacific 4½s, Laclede Gas 6s, Burlington refunding 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Rock Island 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Either unchanged or a shade lower were, among others, Walworth 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Republic Steel 4½s, Texas Corp. 3s. International Mercantile Marine 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Commercial Mackay Income 4s.

U. S. Governments were generally neglected on the stock exchange but a steady undertone prevailed. There was a fair amount of activity in some of the new taxable Treasury issues over the counter. Changes were narrow.

Bonds of Japan and Norway moved up in the foreign group.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.02⅛	99⅝	1.02	1.00⅝
Minneapolis	99	96⅜	99	97
Kansas City	93⅝	91½	93⅜	92¼
Winnipeg	.....	.....	77½	77½
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.03¾	1.01¼	1.03½	1.02⅛
Minneapolis	1.00¼	97½	1.00¼	98¼
Kansas City	95½	93¼	95⅜	94¼
Chicago	1.05½	1.03¼	1.05⅜	1.04
Minneapolis	1.01¾	99½	1.01¾	99⅞
Kansas City	97⅜	95¼	97¼	96¼
July Corn				
Chicago	73⅜	72¾	73¼	73
Kansas City	68½	68⅜	68½	68⅜
September Corn				
Chicago	75⅜	74¾	75¼	75
July Oats				
Chicago	36¾	36¼	36⅜	36¾
Minneapolis	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32¼
Winnipeg	38¼	37½	38⅛	37½

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Grease					
July	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.7	94.0
Oct.	94.4	94.4	94.2	94.2	94.5
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	93.9b	94.5
Tops					
July	128.0	128.0	127.0	127.0	128.6
Oct.	124.3	124.3	123.5	123.5	125.1
Dec.	122.4	122.5	121.6	121.6	123.3

b-Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov.*	35.75	36.00	35.55	35.95	36.00
Eggs					
June†				25.15b	25.25
Oct.*	27.80	28.30	27.75	28.25	28.15

*S.s. †S.p.f. b—Bid.

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.97	10.22	10.07	10.22	10.15
Sept.	10.30	10.45	10.25	10.42	10.35
Oct.	10.40	10.55	10.37	10.52	10.42
Dec.	10.62	10.75	10.57	10.72	10.65

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.36	1.39⅞	1.34¾	1.39½	1.36½
Oct old	1.27	1.30½	1.25¾	1.30¼	1.27⅝
Oct new	1.26¾	1.30⅛	1.25⅝	1.30	1.27½
Dec	1.27½	1.30⅞	1.26⅜	1.30⅞	1.28

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.94	11.80

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	20.85	20.90	20.80	20.81	21.00
Dec.	20.69	20.69	20.61	20.65	20.70

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.65	7.70	7.63	7.70	7.71
Sept.	7.77	7.78	7.69	7.78	7.80

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	5.96	6.16	5.95	6.12	5.97

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	14.78	14.80	14.71	14.75	14.80
Dec	14.86	14.86	14.78	14.78	14.84

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.17	11.40	11.14	11.38	11.31
Dec.	11.05	11.36	11.05	11.33	11.17

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wld Sep No. 4	.9½	.92	.90½	.92	.92
N Y Sep No. 3	2.57	2.58	2.57	2.58	2.57

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	+ ½
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Jun10
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	•14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 4
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	41⅞	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y15
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (⅓)	14	4	4	4	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun12
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	Jun12
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	•8	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun11
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	155	154⅜	154⅜	— ⅜
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	8	15¼	15	15	— ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun11
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅜	½	Am & For Pow	9	1¾	¾	1¾	Jun12
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	12	16⅜	15½	16⅜	Jun12
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	9	20¼	19¾	20¼	— ½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Jun12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	•3	35¼	35	35¼	— ⅝
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun12
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21	21	21	
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	9	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
94⅜	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	8	89¼	88	88	—1¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	11	11½	11½	11½	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	5⅛	5	5	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	17	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	80⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅜
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	6	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun11
1¼	⅞	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun11
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun12
58	44	Amerada Cp (2)	11	58¼	56½	58¼	+ ¾
17⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	•4	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
48½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	44½	44½	44½	—1
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
38	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	36	36	36	
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	21	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	7	82½	82⅜	82⅜	— ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y28
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	6	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
72¾	56	Am C & F pf (7)	5	71½	70½	70½	+ ½
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	19	19	19	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Jun10
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4¼k)	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	4	28¼	28	28	— ¾
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	21	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
1157⅛	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¾g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8½	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	11	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	— ¾
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	146¼	146¼	146¼	+ ¼
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	4	44	42¾	44	Jun10
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	5	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun11
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun12
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	17½	17	17	— ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	89	87¼	89	Jun10
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun11
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	•4	158	157¾	158	— ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	5	65½	65	65½	Jun12
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	5	67	67	67	+1
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¼	148¼	148¼	+2
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	62	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
99⅛	87	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	— ½
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
60¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	2	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	+5⅞
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	58	27¼	26¾	27	— ⅜
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	13½	13¼	13½	Jun11
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
5½	4	Armour Ill	23	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	26	58½	56½	58¼	+2¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	62	62	62	+2
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	2	26	25¾	26	— ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	•1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun12
6¾	4¼	Artloom (¾g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun12
8	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	13	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	Jun 9
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35½	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	51	29¼	28⅞	29	— ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	18	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	4	21	21	21	— ⅜
33½	16½	Atl G&W Ind pf	12	33	32½	33	
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	12	20⅞	20½	20¾	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Jun10
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	63½	63¼	63½	Jun10
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	9	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Jun12
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun11
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
B							
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	15	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun12
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 9
97⅛	75	Barnsdall (.30g)	9	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
247⅜	183¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	•3	22½	22¼	22½	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27½	27½	27½	
25¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun11
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7½	7½	7½	
373¼	323⅝	Bendix Av (2g)	10	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¾
207⅜	151⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	•1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	Jun12
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	16	74¼	73	73⅜	— ⅞
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122⅛	122⅛	+ ⅛
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	6	26	25¼	26	
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	21¼	21	21¼	Jun12
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	5	15	14⅜	15	Jun10
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	23	16½	16¼	16½	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	4	28¾	28	28¾	Jun10
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	Jun12
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	8	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	6	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 4
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	•3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	8	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	Jun11
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Jun11
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	3	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	3	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ½
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	6	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Jun12
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	Jun12
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
21⅝	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun12
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	11½	11½	11½	
13⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry .60)	2	12⅜	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	17	4	3⅞	4	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	3	27	26¾	27	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
62½	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	61½	60⅛	60½	—2
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	46⅛	45¾	45¾	— ½
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	1	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	Jun12
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	Jun12
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	6	6	6	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	32	32	32	— ½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jun 9
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 3
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	Jun12
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	21	37⅝	37	37	— ½
102⅛	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun11
3	2¼	Ches Corp	70	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	3	3	3	
2⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6	6	6	Jun10
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41	41	41	
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun11
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun12
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun12
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	5	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	27	58	57	57¼	—1⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	8	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Jun12
33¾	24½	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	26	25½	26	Jun12
37⅞	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	19	38½	37⅝	38½	+ ⅝
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	7	33¾	33⅜	33¾	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	•5	90	89⅞	90	Jun11
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jun 7
14	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
30¼	18½	Collins & A 2½g	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	5	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅞	Col Br A (.90g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
82½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	75¼	75⅛	75¼	+ ¼
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	7	5¼	4¾	5¼	Jun12
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	Jun11
80½	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	+2
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	8	23½	23¼	23½	— ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jun12
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	29½	28½	29⅛	— ⅜
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104	104	104	+1
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	1	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	63	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	56	55¾	55¾	— ¼
30½	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	10	26⅛	25¾	26	— ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¾	3½	3¾	Jun12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	3	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	•16	30½	29½	29¾	— ¾
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	20	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s '55-'53	104.15	104.15	104.15
5 2¼s '56-'54 reg	106.10	106.12	106.10
2 2½s '58-'56	103.19	103.19	103.19
1 2¾s '63-'58	110.15	110.15	110.15

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-'44	106.29	106.29	106.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&B 5s 53	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	83	82¾	82¾
8 Alleghany cv 5s 49	75¼	74½	74½
8 Alleghany cv 5s 44	88½	88¼	88½
3 Alleghany 5s 50 st	50¼	50	50
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
72 Am & For P5s 2030	56	55¾	56
1 Am IGChem 5½s 49	102⅜	102¾	102¾
2 Am Int 5½s 49	100	100	100
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	102⅛	102	102
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅝	108½	108⅝
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108¾	108¾
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104½	104½	104½
10 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
14 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108½	108¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	100½	100½	100½
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	14	14	14
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77	77	77
4 A C Line cll 5s 52	69½	69¼	69½
13 A C Line 4½s 64	64⅞	64¾	64⅞
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
8 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	66½	66½	66½
10 B&O 95 st A	34½	34⅜	34¾
10 B&O 95 st C	39½	39⅛	39½
1 B&O 2000 st D	34½	34½	34½
12 B&O 96 st F	34½	34⅛	34⅛
47 B&O cv 60 st	28½	28	28
1 B&O 4s 48	64½	64	64
1 B&O SW 50 st	46½	46½	46½
15 B&O T C 4s 59	42½	42½	42½
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
3 Beth Stl 3s 59	105¼	105⅜	105⅜
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
15 Boston&Me 4½s 70	28⅜	28¼	28¼
12 Boston&Me 4s 60	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109¼	109¼	109¼
19 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	103¼	103½	103¾
1 Buf Niag El 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
5 Buf R&P 5T st	41¾	41½	41½
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	5	5	5
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
1 Can Nat 5s69 Jly	100½	100½	100½
1 Can Nat 5s69 Oct	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
9 Can Nat Ry 4¾s55	99¼	99	99
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s51	98	98	98
5 Can Nat Ry 4¼s56	97½	97½	97½
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s57	97⅝	97½	97½
2 Can Pac 5s44	104½	104½	104½
5 Can Pac 5s54	79	78⅞	79
6 Can Pac 4½s46	86	85	86
29 Can Pac 4s perp	61½	60	61
1 Caro C&O 4s65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Carriers & Gen 5s50	102	102	102
1 Cen NY Pow 3¼s62	107½	107½	107½
22 Cen Pac 5s60	56¼	55¾	55¾
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s49	74	74	74
2 Cen RR NJ 5s87	15½	15⅝	15½
6 Cen RR NJ 5s87 reg	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Cen RR NJ 4s87	14¼	14¼	14¼
9 C&O 4½s02	132	132	132
2 C&O rfg 3½s96E	105	104½	104½
20 Chi&Alton 3s49	15	15	15
10 CB&Q rfg 5s71A	84½	83½	83½
4 CB&Q gen 4s'58	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 CB&Q 4s DF '49	97½	97	97
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93	93	93
1 Chi Gt Wst In 4½s 2038	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
7 Chi Gt West 4s'88	67½	67¼	67¼
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s'56	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
16 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	8¾	8¾	8¾
20 CMSP&P ..aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	37½	37½	37½
6 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	37½	37⅜	37⅜
3 CM&SP gen 4s'89	37	36¾	36¾
1 Chi&Erie 5½s'36	30	30	30
16 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	24½	24	24
26 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	2	1¾	2
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	21	21	21
1 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	12½	12¼	12¼
3 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	10	10	10
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	100½	100½	100½
12 Ch & K Ind 4s 52	93¾	93¼	93¼
5 Childs Co 5s 43	32	32	32
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
24 CCC&StL 4½s 77	56⅞	56½	56½
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	89½	89½	89½
5 ClevUnTerms 5s 73	76½	76¼	76¼
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	71	70¾	70¾
12 Col & So 4½s 80	22⅝	22½	22⅝
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1 Col&So 4th El 3¼s 70	107½	107½	107½
24 ComlMach inc 69ww	47¾	47¼	47½
1 Conwith Ed 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¼	108	108¼
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Rys 4s 54	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 Consol Coal 5s 60	84	84	84
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s55	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3 CubaNoRy 5½s42rct	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54	53	53½
3 D & R G 4s 36	13	12¾	12⅞
11 D & R G West 78	13⅛	12¾	12¾
1 2s '55-'53	104.15	104.15	104.15
5 2¼s '56-'54 reg	106.10	106.12	106.10
2 2½s '58-'56	103.19	103.19	103.19
1 2¾s '63-'58	110.15	110.15	110.15

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-'44	106.29	106.29	106.29

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	45½	45¼	45¼
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	105½	105½	105½
8 Interlak Iron cv 4s '47	99	98¾	99
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13	13	13
34 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	38½	38	38¼
7 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	84¼	84	84
7 Int Paper 6s '55	105½	105¼	105½
67 Int T&T 4½s'52	44	43¾	43¾
27 Int T&T 5s '55	46	45¾	45¾
8 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1	1	1
2 James F&Clea 4s '59	55	55	55
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s'61	98	98	98
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	42¼	42¼	42¼
4 Kresge Found 3s '50	104	104	104
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	66½	66½	66½
2 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	71¼	71¼	71¼
8 Lac Gas 5½s'53	67½	67	67
3 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	66⅞	66½	66½
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	98	98	98
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	91	91	91
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	42	42	42
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	47½	47½	47½
7 Leh Val NY 4½s'50	49	48½	48½
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34¾	34¼	34¼
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31½	31¾	31⅜
28 Lth 2Val 4s 2003 st	29	28¾	28¾
5 Leh Val Term 5s '51	55½	55½	55½
7 Liggett & M 7s '44	119	119	119
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96½	96½	96½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	87¼	87¼	87¼
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	103⅞	104
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
13 Louis & N 3½s '50 A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	79¾	79¾	79¾
17 Manati Sug 4s '57	37	35½	36
46 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	114½	114⅜	114⅜
5 McW Stl&ECh14s'38	6	6	6
7 Mich Cen 3½s '52	97	97⅛	97⅛
4 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106⅝	106¼	106½
10 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12	12	12
14 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	29¾	29½	29½
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12⅛	12	12⅛
6 M-K-T 4½s '78	26⅜	26	26¼
32 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37	36⅞	37
1 M-K-T 1st 4½s 49	1⅛	1	1
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23½	23⅜	23½
39 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23⅜	23⅛	23½
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	24	23¾	23¾
28 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24¼	24	24¼
35 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	23⅜	23⅛	23½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	40¾	40½	40¾
5 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36½	36⅜	36½
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40⅜	40	40⅛
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104½	104½
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅜
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NEngT&T 4½s 61 B	125	125	125
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 NOTex&M 5½s 54	41½	41½	41½
6 NY&GreenwdL5s 46	55	53½	55
10 NY&Q'nsE&P 3½s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	63¾	63⅞
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58⅜	58	58
12 NYC cn 4s 98	62½	62	62¼
10 NYC 3¾s 46	94½	94⅜	94½
15 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61⅜	61¼	61⅜
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 NYCLaSh 3½s 98	65¼	65	65
19 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99	99	99
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	74⅜	74¼	74¼
23 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62	61⅞	61⅞
2 NYCh&StL 4s 46	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	95½	95½	95½
3 NYConnect 3½s 65	100⅜	100⅛	100⅞
3 NYDock cv 5s 47	73	73	73
5 NYDockCo 4s 51	60⅝	60½	60⅝
4 NYEdis 3¼s 65	109	108¾	109
6 NYGEl H&P 5s 48	121½	121½	121½
1 NYLack&W 4s 73 A	54½	54½	54½
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	26¾	26½	26⅝
20 NYNH&H 4½s 67	25	25	25
10 NY Steam 3½s 63	107¼	107	107¼
1 Niagara Falls P3½s 66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
11 Norf & W 4s 86	127½	127¼	127¼
57 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	66¼	66¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58½	58½	58½
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅞	52½	52⅝
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	76⅞	76⅜	76⅜
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43¾	44
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	109	109	109
11 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104½	104½	104½
7 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	81½	81⅛	81½
7 Pac Gas &El 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
21 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	113	112¾	113
6 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	110	110	110
18 T Panhandle E pl3s 60	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
1 Para Pict cv 4¼s'47	95	95	95
1 Pen Co 4s 63	105½	105½	105½
1 Pen Ch&Dd 4½s77	103¾	103¾	103⅞
9 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110½	110	110
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93¾	93⅜	93¾
5 Pen RR 4½s 84E	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Pen RR 4s 48	111½	111½	111½
10 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96	95¾	96¾
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107⅜	107¼	107¼
6 PhilBal&W 4½s81D	108½	108½	108½
10 Phila Co 5s 53	105 23-32	105 23-32	105 23-32
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
86 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6⅜	6	6⅛
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25⅜	25	25
5 Philippine Ry 4s 37	4¼	4¼	4¼
16 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104	103⅞	103⅞
5 PCC & St L 4½s 77	103½	103½	103½
7 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	104	104	104
3 Pitt&Wva 4½s 60C	54½	54½	54½
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¼	82	82¼
9 Potomac El P 3¼s66	109½	109¼	109¼
3 Purity Bak 5s 48	105	105	105
1 Readg 4½s 97A	83	83	83
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56xw	104½	104½	104½
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¼	104	104¼
10 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜
10 Saguenay Pow 4s 66	90	90	90
13 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	71¼	71	71¼
5 StLPeo&NW5s48	35	35	35
3 StL Pub Svc 5s 59	77½	77½	77½
32 St L S F 4½s 78	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
38 St L&SF 4½s 78ct st	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
1 St L S F 4s 50 A	12	12	12
1 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	11½	11½	11½
5 St L SW rfg 5s 90	17½	17½	17½
5 St S SW 1st 4s 89	75	75	75
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	94	94	94
1 Seab A L cn 6s 45	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
6 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	53⅜	51¼	51¼
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4½	4½	4½
2 Sea-Airlines 6s55A ct	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6 Shell Un 2¾s 61	98½	98½	98½
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97¾	97¾
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106½	106½	106½
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
15 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53⅜	53	53
29 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¼	53	53
16 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅜	53¼	53¼
8 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67⅞	67½	67½
8 So Pac clt 4s 49	50¼	50	50
46 So Pac 3¾s 46	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
6 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅜	54⅜	54¾
2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	85	84	85
5 South Ry Gen 6s 56	82	81⅞	81⅞
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	92	91¾	91¾
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞
11 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105⅜	105	105⅜
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Studebaker cv 6s'45	105½	105½	105½
3 Swift & Co 2¾s'61	101⅞	101⅜	101⅝
4 T RR A St L 4s'53	111¼	111¼	111¼
29 Tex Corp 3s'65	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
5 Tex Corp 3s'59	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
1 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
15 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	70⅜	70¼	70⅜
7 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	70½	70½	70½
5 Third Ave aj 5s'60	16½	16¼	16¼
2 Third Ave 4s'60	54	54	54
9 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
10 Un Pac 3½s'71	98¾	98⅜	98¾
1 Unit Drug 5s'53	87¼	87⅛	87⅛
3 U S Steel 2s'48	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 U S Steel 2.20s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 U S Steel 2.25s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Va El&Pow 3½s'68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Va Ir C&C 5s'49	62⅝	62½	62½
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
32 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	12⅜	12¼	12⅝
61 Wabash 1st 5s'39	59⅝	58⅝	59⅜
27 Wabash 2d 5s'39	17½	17¼	17½
27 Wabash 5s'80 D	12½	12¼	12¾
45 Wabash 5s'76 B	12¾	12½	12⅝
42 Wabash 4½s'78 C	12¼	12	12
7 WabashTol&Chi 4s 41	54	53	53
10 Warrth 4s 55	82¼	82	82
10 Warren Bros 6s 41	56½	56½	56½
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101½	101½	101½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	92½	92¼	92¼
1 Westn Pac 5s 46asd	25	25	25
12 Western Un 5s 60	80¾	80⅜	80⅝
4 Western Un 4½s 50	78½	78¼	78¼
31 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93⅜	93⅜	93½
20 Wis Cen 4s 49	37⅛	37	37⅛
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	11	11	11
6 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101⅛	101	101

Foreign Bonds

6 Antioquia 7s 45 A	9⅛	9	9⅛
22 Antioquia 7s 45B	9⅛	9	9⅛
4 Antioquia 7s 45C	9¼	9¼	9¼
14 Antioquia 7s 45D	9	9	9
3 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	9	8½	9
5 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	8½	8½	8½
10 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	9	8½	9
6 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	61½	61⅛	61½
5 Argentine 4½s 48	81½	81½	81½
10 Argentine 4½s 71	68½	68½	68½
4 Australia 4s 55	61	61	61
8 Australia 4½s 56	55	54¾	55
2 Belgium 7s 55	75	75	75
4 Berlin City 6s 58	17	17	17
10 Brazil 8s 41	20½	20½	20½
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17½	17½	17½
1 Brisbane 6s 50	60	60	60
16 BBuen A 4¾s 57	48½	48¾	48½
3 Canada 5s 52	101	101	101
4 Canada 4s 60	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
6 Canada 3¼s 61	88¾	88¾	88¾
7 Canada 2¼s 44	96½	96½	96½
1 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Chile 6s 60	12	12	12
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	10½	10½	10½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	10½	10½	10½
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
6 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36½	36½	36½
1 Cuba 5s (1904) '44	103	103	103
3 Denmark 5½s'55	49¼	49¼	49¼
6 Dom 2nd 5½s'40	59	59	59
1 GerCAgBk6s'60 Oct	17½	17½	17½
46 Ger Gov 5½s'65	7¼	7	7
25 Ger Gov 7s	10¼	10	10
5 Ger Gov 7s '49 unst	6	6	6
1 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	9½	9½	9½
17 Japan 6½s '54	69½	68¾	69½
25 Japan 5½s '65	63	61	63
2 Kreuger&Toll 5s '59 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	5⅝	5½	5½
2 Mex 10 4s asd '45	5½	5½	5½
2 Milan City 6½s52	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Norway 6s43 wd	63½	63½	63½
1 Orient Dev 6s53	44	44	44
6 Panama 3¼s94 st	58¾	58¼	58¼
7 Pernambuco 7s47	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Peru 1st 6s60	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Queensland 7s41	96½	96½	96½
4 Sao Paul Cty 8s52	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Sao Paulo St 7s40	52¾	52¾	52¾
3 Sydney 5½s '55	68¾	68½	68½
8 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	46½	46¼	46½
2 Uruguay 6s '60	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Uru aj 3½s&4½s'79	42⅝	42½	42⅝
10 Urug 4½s 46s '78	46½	46½	46½
5 Yokohama 6s '61	53¼	53	53¼

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,798,000; previous day, 6,703,000; week ago, 4,713,000; year ago, 5,688,000; two years ago, 4,915,300; Jan. 1 to date, 1,005,736,975; year ago, 792,877,450; two years ago, 780,597,925.

Merrill Lynch Take Over Three Sutro Branches

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Sutro Bros. & Co. announced today its offices in Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh would be consolidated with Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt on June 23. The major part of the personnel in the three Sutro offices will join the Merrill Lynch staff.

Sutro Bros. & Co. is one of the oldest member firms of the New York Stock Exchange. The firm said disposal of the Cleveland, Detroit and Pittsburgh offices was in line with a policy of concentrating its activities in its two main offices, New York and Chicago.

Demand for Magnesium

NEW YORK (AP)—Magnesium productive capacity would have to be stepped up to 40,000,000 pounds annually for the industry to meet increased demands from the expanded heavy bomber program and the British. Last year magnesium production in this country totaled around 12,500,000 pounds. Current production is at a rate of about 30,000,000 pounds a year.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅛	8⅛
American Hardware Co	20⅜	23⅛
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5½ pf	80	83½
American Wringer Co	5¼	7¼
†Amoskeag Company	20	25
†Amoskeag Company pf	70	75
Appleton Company	22½	24
Appleton Company 7½ pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	4¼
Arlington Mills	37	40
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22½	24½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16½	18½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23½	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	110	114
Berkshire Fine Spinning	5⅞	6⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58½	63½
Bird & Son Inc 5% pf	101	105
Boston Wharf Company	14	15¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	25¼	28
Botany Worsted Mills pf	3¾	4¾
Brinks Inc	78	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	6
Central Railway Signal A	37	..
Chain Store Real Estate	93	12¼
Chapman Valve Manufac	31½	34½
Collyer Insulated Wire	12¼	14¼
Dewey Almy Chemical Co	22¼	25½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5½ pf	100	103
Domestic Finance Corp. pf	27	30
Douglas W. L. Shoe Co. pf	2	3½
Draper Corporation	109	103
Dwight Manufacturing Co.	111¼	113¼
Eastern Corporation	4	5
Eastern Corporation pf	12¾	14¾
Exolon Co.	13¼	15¼
Family Loan Society Inc	15	17½
Family Loan Society pf A	25	27
Franklin Process	31	34
Fruit of the Loom	6¾	8¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14	16
General Machinery	26½	29¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	13¾	15¾
Goodall Worsted Company	22	26
Graton & &Knight Co	6	7
Graton & Knight Co 7% pf	66	71
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	23	26
Great Northern Paper Co	36	39
Greenfield Tap & Die	61	66
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16	19
Harrington & Richardson	5	6
Heywood-Wakefield Co	7½	10
Hey-wood-Wakefield Co pf B	10½	13
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	63	67
Hooker Electro Chem	15⅜	17¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	33¾	35¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	41½	43½
Keith George E Co	8½	10
Kendall Company	83¼	103¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	16⅞	18⅞
Kinz-Seeley Corp	7½	8½
Landers Frary & Clark	20	22½

Commerce and Finance

Pipeline Projects May Prevent Oil, Gasoline Shortage in East

Business and Industry

Columbia Gas, Mokan Reach An Agreement

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. announced an agreement disposing of its holdings in the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. and termination of various suits in a long-standing controversy involving itself, the Federal Government, Columbia Oil and Gasoline Corp., and the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co.

The agrement, reached June 7, is subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal District Court in Delaware.

Settlement Planned

"This settlement," said the company, "includes all of the features involved in the plan for terminating the government anti-trust litigation heretofore conditionally approved by the Federal District Court in Delaware and goes farther in that it provides for the distribution of the common stock of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. now held by Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co. and Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corp.

"It further results in Columbia Gas receiving full payment for all of its holding of Columbia Oil debentures, so that it will receive a larger total amount of cash than under the old plan. Consummation of the present settlement will also accomplish termination of the pending anti-trust litigation aaginst the two Columbia companies."

Among the features of the agreement is the provision for the election of a new board of directors of Panhandle, one member to be nominated by Columbia Oil, one by Missouri-Kansas and "the other 10 members to be independent directors mutually acceptable to these two stockholding corporations."

Dispose of Stock

Columbia Oil and Missouri-Kansas will coincidentally dispose of their Panhandle common stock, and Panhandle "will refund its Series A preferred stock and retire its Series B preferred stock, now both held by Columbia Oil."

Panhandle will acquire from Columbia Gas the latter's subsidiaries, Michigan Gas Transmission Corp. and Indiana Gas Distribution Corp., thereby giving Panhandle ownership of the pipeline which transports its gas to Detroit.

WASHINGTON (AP)—W. A. Maguire, President of the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company, said that under an agreement ending a long dispute over control of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company his concern would dispose of its holding of Panhandle common stock "if, as and when" Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corporation acts.

Columbia's holding of Panhandle common is in the hands of Gano Dunn as trustee under a consent which settled an anti-trust suit begun by the Justice Department in 1935.

Rolled Iron and Steel Use Up Sharply in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of rolled iron and steel products rose sharply in this country last year, despite large exports to England and elsewhere, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Consumption of finished steel averaged 2,535 pounds per American family, around 10 per cent above 1939 and 60 per cent above the 1930-1939 average, the institute said.

Director

Arthur G. Chase

Elected a director of the Continental Can Co. He fills a vacancy. Mr. Chase is an executive of Precision Castings Co. and chairman of the board of the Iroquois Publishing Co.

Senate Approves Niagara Water Diversion Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has ratified an agreement between the United States and Canada permitting the diversion from the Niagara River of an additional 8,000 cubic feet of water per second for power purposes.

Of the total, 5,000 cubic feet would be diverted into American power plants and 3,000 into Canadian generators.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told the Senate that the additional diversion was "necessary to meet immediate power requirements for defense purposes."

Senator George said that he had received letters regarding the agreement from Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York and Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York and that neither had interposed objections. He added, however, that Governor Lehman had asserted New York State's right to be heard when a Federal license is granted for use of the additional power.

The Federal Power Commission, announcing it acted within an hour of the Senate's ratification, telegraphed temporary authorization to the Niagara Falls Power Company to divert immediately the additional 5,000 cubic feet made available to the United States.

Seven Motor Truck Companies Merge

CHARLOTTE, N. C., (AP)—H. D. Horton, president of the Horton Motor Lines of Charlotte, announced the merger of seven large motor truck transportation companies of the Atlantic Seaboard into Associated Transport, Inc.

Mr. Horton said these companies operated about 3,500 vehicles and their combined annual freight revenues amounted to more than $25,000,000.

Companies in the merger, the announcement said, are the Horton Lines, Barnwell Brothers of Burlington, Transportation, Inc., of Atlanta, Ga., Southeastern Motor Lines of Bristol, Va., Consolidated Motor Lines of Hartford, Conn., McCarthy Freight System of Taunton, Mass., and Moran Transportation Lines of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Horton was named chairman of the board of directors of the new company.

Hercules Motor Corp

NEW YORK (AP)—Hercules Motors Corp. reported net profit for the March quarter was $228,436, equal to 73 cents a common share, compared with $187,753, or 60 cents a common share, for the March quarter last year.

FOR BANKING SATISFACTION

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

1941 Dividends May Exceed 1940 Aggregate Substantially

NEW YORK—Although stock prices continue near their lows of last June, dividend payments thus far in 1941 are ahead of last year's favorable record, according to The Exchange magazine published by the New York Stock Exchange.

Common stock dividends paid by companies represented on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to approximately $437,407,000 in the first quarter of 1941, an increase of more than 8 per cent from the corresponding period of last year, the magazine reported. The largest gains, on a percentage basis, were shown in the following industries: steel, up 131 per cent (with United States Steel's $1 dividend counting heavily in the increase); mining, 36 per cent; amusement, 30 per cent; building, 28 per cent; textile, 28 per cent.

Profit Outlook

With prospects of net profits, after taxes, of manufacturing industries totaling $3,320,000,000 for the current year, compared with $3,954,000,000 earned in 1929, dividends on common stocks, the study pointed out, might exceed by a comfortable margin the $2,099,000,000 paid in 1940, although still falling considerably short of the $2,711,000,000 paid in 1929.

"With capacity production in many lines of business," the article states, "it seems reasonable that many corporations will continue to report substantial earnings and are still going to pay their stockholders satisfactory dividends."

While selectivity may become more extreme, the report continues, "potential opportunities for investment should not become limited to a narrow range of industries, or of companies within an industry.

"For example, in the first quarter of this year, 73 listed companies paid larger common dividends, 48 others initiated payments where they had made none in the corresponding period the year before, and 273 paid at the same rate.

"On the opposite side of the ledger, 30 companies reduced their dividends and 17 eliminated or deferred their payments.

Stock Yields Higher

"Stocks which yielded a larger return comprise more than one-seventh of the entire common stock list. Included in this group are many issues which have paid consistently for several years and whose earnings show an upward trend."

In the accompanying table are listed 20 stocks all yielding more than 6 per cent on the basis of recent prices and 1940 dividends. These stocks have all paid dividends in each of the last five years and covered their dividend payments in 1940. They all show increased earnings as of the latest reporting period and have all increased the amount of their dividend payments.

Thirty-one more companies paid dividends on their common shares in the first three months of this year than in the same period in 1940. With this improvement, the total number of dividend-paying common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange may approximate 72 per cent of the entire common stock list in 1941.

Dividends were higher also among the preferred stocks—aggregating approximately $81,441,000 for the 263 preferred issues which made disbursements in the first three months. Comparisons with 1940 are complicated by several changes in the preferred stock list, but the indicated increase over the first quarter of last year is about 10 per cent.

Current Yields of 20 Common Stocks on N. Y. S. E.

Issuer	First Quarter 1940 Reported Earnings Per share	First Quarter 1941 Reported Earnings Per share	1940 Divs.	1st Quarter Dividends Per share 1940	1st Quarter Dividends Per share 1941	Clos. price April 30, 1941 or Aver. of bid& Asked	Times 1940 Earnings	Current Yield
Acme Steel. Co.	$6.48	$1.17	$2.84	$3.00	$0.75	$1.00	$45	6.9	6.7%
Am Bk Sh&Fdy	3.49	0.66	1.06	2.10	0.30	0.40	31	8.9	6.8
Am Rad&Stan San.	0.70	0.03	0.15	0.40		0.15	6⅛	8.8	6.5
Anac Cop Mining	4.04	1.21	1.34	2.00	0.25	0.50	23¼	5.8	8.6
Ches & Ohio Ry	4.31	0.91	1.06	3.25	0.625	0.75	37⅛	8.6	8.8
Flintkote Co (The)	2.10	0.17	0.45	1.00		0.25	12⅝	5.9	8.1
Gen. Tel. Corp.	2.35	0.59	0.83	1.40	0.30	0.35	19	8.1	7.4
Gen Thea Equip Corp.	1.45	0.36	0.44	0.85		0.25	11¾	8.1	7.2
Harb-Walker Refrac.	1.71	0.25	0.60	1.25	0.25	0.375	17½	10.2	7.1
Kennecott Cop.	4.05	1.09*	1.15*	2.75	0.25	0.50	31½	7.8	8.7
Louis & Nash RR	8.15			6.00	1.25	2.00	69	8.5	8.7
MacAndrews & Forbes	2.61	0.59	0.83	2.40	0.60	1.00	25¼	9.6	9.6
Minn-Honeywell Reg.	3.87	0.42	0.84	3.00	0.50	0.75	40½	10.5	7.4
Noblitt-Sparks Indus.	4.65	1.20	1.22	3.10	0.60	0.75	25¼	5.4	12.3
Pac Fin Corp of Cal	1.62	0.40	0.44	1.20		0.20	10½	6.5	11.4
Parker Rust Proof	2.50	0.63	0.90	2.00	0.25	0.50	38¼	7.3	11.0
Savage Arms Corp.	5.13	0.14	2.00	4.00	0.25	0.75	44½	7.3	9.0
Spicer Manufac	6.36	1.83	1.98	2.50		0.75	28	4.4	8.9
Square D Company	4.56	0.89	1.75	2.80	0.30	0.50	33¾	7.4	8.3
Stand Brands, Inc	0.71	0.17	0.17	0.40	0.10	0.20	5½	7.7	7.3

*Estimated.

Western Hills Are Being Searched For Minerals for Defense Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — They are searching the western hills—but not for gold.

Recent word from the Nation's capital that the production division of OPM has instructed its aluminum division to make a thorough investigation to determine the location and extent of deposits of alunite in western states, including deposits in eastern Washington, adds interest to a recent picture of the minerals of the northwestern states which was drawn by Dean A. W. Fahrenwald of the University of Idaho school of mines for the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

Four Leading Minerals

The four strategic minerals vital to the defense program were listed by Dean Fahrenwald as manganese, tungsten, tin, and chromium, all of which have a high priority value and of which there is an insufficient supply.

There are some deposits of manganese ore in coast sections of Washington. Montana is now producing manganese and promising deposits have been discovered in Idaho.

Idaho also stands out as the largest potential producer of tungsten in the country, but Washington has substantial deposits. California, Colorado, and Nevada now produce the bulk of domestic tungsten—and mining authorities expect that the United States will have little difficulty in getting all of this ore it needs.

With chromium it is different. Montana has large deposits of a low grade, but aside from this the country is deficient in its supply.

The United States, according to Dean Fahrenwald, has contracted to take the entire output of Bolivian tin for the next five years. Annually the tin imports are worth $45,000,000.

Canada Has Nickel

There are tin deposits in the Northwest, one within 12 miles of Spokane, but the dean expressed doubt that it would prove to be commercially profitable.

Ranking well up with the metals already mentioned as vital to defense are antimony, mercury, aluminum, nickel and mica. There are no nickel deposits in the United States of consequence. However, Canada has ample supplies of nickel.

The others of the last group are found in what is judged sufficient quantities within our borders, Dean Fahrenwald added.

Shipbuilders Get Priority Ratings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced that 24 shipbuilding companies holding contracts for 289 maritime commission vessels have been given a general priority rating to speed deliveries on their orders for materials and equipment.

The preference rating also applies to orders of agents who are handling equipment purchases for 312 emergency hulls.

The blanket preference order is similar to one issued recently for aircraft manufacturers.

L. S. Rockefeller Elected Director of Oil Concern

NEW YORK (AP)—Lawrence S. Rockefeller has been elected a director of Creole Petroleum Corp., an affiliate of Standard Oil Company (N. J.), C. H. Lieb, President, announced.

Mr. Rockefeller is the third son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a director of Rockefeller Center, Inc. His brother, Nelson A. Rockefeller, was a director of the Creole Corp. until he resigned on Oct. 4 to become coordinator of cultural and commercial relations between the Americas.

Fire Brick Firms Under Price Probe

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Seven firms engaged on a nation-wide scale in supplying essential fire bricks for armament-manufacturing steel mills have been placed under the scrutiny of a Federal grand jury.

District Judge Harry E. Kalodner directed the jury to determine whether the companies haxe fixed prices in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The investigation was asked by three special attorneys general sent here from the office of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice in Washington. They are James A. Wilson, Hildeman E. Johnson and Edwin H. Pewett.

The petition to Judge Kalodner for the investigation asserted that the concerns all have a director on the board of the American Refractories Institute, Pittsburgh, and through this set-up may be able to control the entire industry.

Int'l Power Co. Net Income Off for 1940

MONTREAL (CP)—Net earnings of $3,577,705 are reported by International Power Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, compared with $3,270,995 for 1939.

Net income was given as $923,914, compared with $1,203,586 for 1939 after reduction of a new item of $400,000 reserved for advance to subsidiary companies. After payment of dividends of $6.50 a share on the 7 per cent preferred shares, the balance of $403,914 was added to earned surplus to bring it to $3,156,010.

Consolidated funded debt was reduced during the year by $1,402,314.

Auto Production Best Since 1937

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Passenger car and truck production this week will total 134,682 units for the highest single week's volume since May 15, 1937, according to Ward's Automotive Reports.

Assemblies last week numbered 133,645; a year ago this week they totaled 93,635.

The survey said that heavy demand from the field, together with increasing government requirements, was responsible for maintaining the present high production level. It added that "little change in pace is expected until the end of current passenger car models."

Proposes U. S. Collect State Local Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau suggested that the Federal Treasury take over the collection of all Federal, state and local taxes on gasoline, liquor and other items which now are taxed separately by different branches of Government.

The Treasury Secretary told a press conference, however, that no definite program had been prepared and that he had brought three outside experts into the Treasury to make a detailed study before making more specific recommendations.

"Mr. Roosevelt, I might add," Mr. Morgenthau said, "also is very much interested in removing conflicts and duplication in taxation."

Mr. Morgenthau said he did not expect a report from his experts until fall. They are Dr. Luther Gulick, New York, director of the Institute of Public Administration; Dr. Harold M. Groves, University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Clarence Heer, University of North Carolina.

"We have got to find more efficient ways of collecting taxes—ways that are more pleasant and less costly to the taxpayer, and more productive to the Government," Mr. Morgenthau said.

"If one agency collected these taxes and then divided them up among the governments, the saving in bookkeeping, alone, would be staggering."

Such a system of joint collection might also be applied, he speculated, to income taxes, inheritance taxes and tobacco taxes.

Youngstown Tube To Add 300,000 Tons To Ingot Capacity

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. will add 300,000 tons of steel ingot capacity and some pig iron capacity as a result of defense demands, President Frank Purnell announced.

The increased production will be accomplished through improvement of existing facilities, he said, with construction divided between the Youngstown and Indiana Harbor, Ind., plants.

It is expected the work will be undertaken promptly and completed within six to 10 months. The company will bear the expense without Federal assistance.

These increases are in addition to 260,000 tons of capacity announced in April.

May Gold Imports Smallest in Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports slumped to $34,835,431 in May, the smallest total for any month in recent years.

The Commerce Department said the low figure, which was only about a fifth of the April total, was due to declining shipments from the British Empire. The Treasury told Congress a few months ago that the British were running out of their gold reserves and were depending mostly on new gold production.

May imports included $16,309,384 from Canada, $3,505,332 from South Africa, $4,194,078 from Australia, $3,383,667 from the Philippine Islands, and $2,794,203 from Colombia.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $3,846,231 during the month to a total of $1,920,766,174.

Silver imports totaled $3,346,657 and also were somewhat below usual. Principal shipments were $1,630,635 from Mexico, and $514,616 from Canada.

French, Shriner & Urner Increases Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Voluntary salary increases to retail division employees have been announced by French, Shriner & Urner Co., manufacturers and retailers of men's custom-grade shoes.

Increases of 15 per cent to all employees earning under $40 per week will go into effect June 16, at which time those earning $40 or more weekly will receive an increase of 10 per cent.

This applies to every worker in the retail division, which includes all French, Shriner and Urner departments and stores from coast to coast.

Announcement of this increase followed closely upon the heels of the recent 10 per cent raise to all factory employees, voluntarily put into effect by French, Shriner & Urner.

Huge Pipeline Plan May Bar Oil Shortage

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Plans for the greatest pipeline construction in history were disclosed today by authoritative oil men as the Government's answer to the threat of an East Coast petroleum shortage this coming winter.

Work already has begun on portions of about 4,450 miles of pipelines which, they said, Secretary Harold Ickes, petroleum industry co-ordinator, had under consideration.

The lines would carry a steady flow of oil and gasoline to the East Coast from Texas, Louisiana and Illinois in quantity to offset by at least 150 per cent the loss of transportation facilities caused by the transfer of 50 American tankers to British use.

Could be Ready in Six Months

They can be completed, it was asserted, in less than six months, provided steel for the pipes is supplied on a defense priority basis and the Government grants rights of way.

"And we haven't any worry on that score," one oil man commented.

The Government plan, it was understood, is being worked out with the advice and closest possible co-operation with the industry—although not all the industry's leaders are in entire agreement concerning details.

It envisions not only the construction of the new lines but also the reversal of the direction of flow of some Eastern lines, the utilization of a great number of new river barges for oil shipments, and more efficient operation of some pipelines long in service.

Concerning the latter feature, the Oil and Gas Journal recently estimated 50,000 barrels additional could be added to trunk line capacity by using lines between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic.

Despite these plans, however, it was admitted that there might be a squeeze in the East's gasoline supply before freezing weather arrives again. Secretary Ickes recently warned that rationing of some type this summer was a probability.

The problem is entirely one of transportation. The East receives the majority of its petroleum supplies by tanker from the Gulf Coast.

Oil Flowing to Japan

There is plenty of oil and gasoline, as is demonstrated by the continued shipment of petroleum, lubricating oil and automobile gasoline to Japan from California.

These shipments, estimated at around 1,000,000 barrels a month, are carried mainly in Japanese tankers, although at least until recently three American tankers were used.

Oil men say these shipments are made with the approval of the State Department, holding that it is better than to engage in controversy.

Two of the pipelines contemplated will deliver their products into the East at a combined rate of 500,000 barrels daily—a rate estimated to equal that of a fleet of about 70 high-speed tankers.

Both of these lines will be of unusually large diameter, 20 to 26 inches. Hitherto crude oil lines rarely have run above 18 inches in diameter.

The longest of the proposed lines is projected from Texas City and Port Arthur, Tex., to New Jersey. Daily it would carry 250,000 gallons of gasoline and fuel oil, be 1,600 miles long and cost in the neighborhood of $70,000,000.

Original suggestions were that a crude oil line, starting from Shreveport, La., be laid parallel to the gasoline line but indications are this has been replaced by a proposal for a 900-mile line to the Illinois oil fields and deliver another 250,000 barrels daily to New Jersey. This line, it was estimated, would probably cost around $35,000,000.

500-Mile Line Near Completion

Already built, except for connections of a few hundred yards across railroad rights of way, is the 500-mile southeastern pipe line which will carry petroleum products from port St. Joe, Fla., to the industrial area of Chattanooga, Tenn. It is expected to go into operation within a few weeks.

Construction is under way on the Plantation Line, which will carry gasoline the 1,261 miles from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C., and probably thence to Norfolk. Its completion, too, depends upon acquisition of the right to cross railway tracks but the Federal Government is calling the construction "a vital lefense necessity"—which probably ends that bottleneck.

Work is to begin Saturday on a 250-mile line which, running from Portland, Me., to the refineries at Montreal, will remove the need for 2,000 miles of crude oil transportation by ocean tankers around the tip of the United States and into Canada by way of the St. Lawrence River.

The pipelines whose direction of flow may be reversed are those running gasoline from Bayonne, N. J., to Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit.

It is understood that Buffalo may become the unloading port for barge shipments of crude oil and that Michigan, Illinois and Indiana crude may be sent to Bayonne for refining by way of Detroit.

Insurance Firm Head

Pach Bros.

Harold V. Smith

Appointed chief executive of the Home Insurance Co. He formerly was president of the company. Mr. Wilfred Kurth, who resigned as chairman of the board of directors, was elected chairman of the finance committee. The board voted to abolish the office of board chairman.

Opposition Fades To Penna. Railway Wabash Stock Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Principal opposition to an application of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its subsidiary, the Pennsylvania Company, for permission to acquire stock control of the Wabash Railroad Company, has been withdrawn.

As the Interstate Commerce Commission opened hearings on the application of the two Pennsylvania companies, counsel announced the New York Central Railroad and its subsidiary, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, had agreed not to oppose the application on condition stock controlled by either Pennsylvania Company or the Lehigh Valley Railroad was placed in trusteeship.

Earlier the New York Central and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie had filed a brief with the ICC contending that granting of the application would result in the creation of a Pennsylvania Railroad System "of such overwhelming size and power as to overshadow all other railroad systems" in the east.

John Dickinson, general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told Commissioner Carroll Miller and Examiner R. R. Molster, presiding at the hearing, that the Pennsylvania Railroad owned 217,900 shares or 10.57 per cent of the stock of the New Haven; that the Pennsylvania Company owned 364,039 shares, or 30 per cent, of the stock of the Lehigh Valley, and that the Wabash owned 258,979 shares, or 21.39 per cent, of the stock of the Lehigh Valley.

Under the agreement between the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads, all these holdings would be placed in the hands of independent trustees to be voted "free from any participation, control or suggestion" of the Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dickinson said the Pennsylvania Railroad did not desire to exert any influence over either the New Haven or Lehigh Valley.

Carloadings Increase Of 21.1 P. C. Forecast

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—A third-quarter increase of 21.1 per cent in carloadings was forecast today at the meeting of the Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board. Carloadings for the corresponding 1940 quarter totaled 525,822.

Because of the defense program, it is estimated 626,694 cars will be required for the third 1941 period.

The forecast carried an estimated increase of 46.1 per cent in lumber and forest products carload requirements. The board also approved these estimated increases for the period: 33.8 per cent for carload requirements for iron and steel products; 37.4 per cent for machines and boilers; 38.4 per cent for brick and clay products; 41.1 for agricultural instruments and vehicles other than automobiles; 49 per cent for automobiles and trucks; 29.3 per cent for chemical goods and explosives; 27.8 per cent for fertilizer, and 19.8 per cent for iron ore concentrate requirements.

Tennessee Coal Purchases Abandoned Blast Furnace

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Purchase of the abandoned blast furnace at Holt, Ala., 55 miles southwest of here, by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary, was announced.

The furnace, built in 1903, rebuilt in 1912, and idle since 1929, was purchased from the Central Iron Liquidating Corp. The price was not announced.

Robert Gregg, T. C. I. president, said work to prepare the furnace for operations would start immediately and the stack should be ready for operations within 90 days.

The furnace, with a rated capacity of approximately 120,000 tons annually, will employ approximately 250 men.

"Growing demands of the national defense program," Mr. Gregg said, "have made it necessary for us to increase our pig iron production, which we are doing by bringing the Holt furnace into operation."

Chile, Bolivia Work on New Trade Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Promotion of greater trade with all frontier nations—Bolivia's special policy since the Chaco war—has been carried a step further with the signature of an agreement with a visiting Chilean mission. The two countries have decided to negotiate a new trade pact, form business and transport corporations and increase Bolivian facilities through the Chilean port of Arica.

The agreement was signed by Señor Ricardo Heatley, who headed the Chilean mission. It is possible that President Aguirre of Chile may visit President Peñaranda of Bolivia when the arrangements are ratified.

Conditions of Pact

The importance attached to frontier traffic is seen in the Chilean recommendation, which was accepted, that the two countries should not extend the most-favored-nation clause to the favors worked out for this particular class of trade. Bolivia, a landlocked State, has two rail routes through Chile to the Pacific Ocean—at Arica and Antofagasta. It is most interested in Arica and the Chilean government railway which links that port with this capital.

The Bolivian proposition, included in the recommendations signed here, is that this country hire the mole at Arica and be permitted to build its warehouses there. It is also requested that agency charges be kept down and rail traffic speeded up. Bolivia has free port facilities.

The trading corporation would provide Chilean credits for the development and transport of those mining and agricultural products of which that country is most in need. Bolivia lacks both capital and technical equipment. Chile wants oil, asbestos, lead, rubber, coffee, chestnuts and tropical fruit. It would like Bolivia to increase its production of oranges in La Paz and Yungas provinces and to contract delivery of the whole production.

In return Chile offers, chiefly, manufactures. It has existing exports such as explosives—for Bolivian mines—which would expect to be increased. Exports of manufactures have decreased rather than increased in recent years, but there is no doubt here that a good market for, say, textiles and footwear, could be developed. Both sides envisage an annual interchange of from 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 Bolivian pesos.

Labor Shortage

British and American arms programs, with their demands for minerals, have caused a boom in the extractive industries, but continued development is handicapped by shortage of labor. There has been considerable immigration lately but this has not eased the labor difficulties in the mining or agricultural camps. The new arrivals, principally Jews, have remained in the towns where, however, their money has assisted urban develdopment. Much Jewish money has been translated into improved buildings in La Paz.

Tin is approaching a new production high and, it is understood, that not one single shipment of concentrates has been lost en route to England since the beginning of the war. As arrangements for American smelting progress more of Bolivia's production will be kept within the western hemisphere. British technical co-operation in American smelting is commented upon favorably here.

Assurances were given by Señor Carlos V. Aramayo, national mining magnate, that no tungsten is now going to Japan. It is believed that a specific undertaking to this effect appears in the latest U. S.-Bolivian contracts whereby total tungsten production is sold to the United tates.

Finance Minister Joaquin Espada revealed that the Government has contracted to deliver all Bolivian production of wolfram to the United States. This agreement automatically annuls a Japanese attempt to obtain a monopoly of the metal here.

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Wherever you go, however you travel, it's a nice feeling to have good looking luggage. Stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are equipped to supply you with just the type of luggage you prefer.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FOR SALE

YORK HARBOR, MAINE — Ten-Room house on boat harbor; modern kitchen, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces; double garage; 1 acre; very good repair. CHAS. A. WOOD, York Village.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

START profitable home business selling new NYLON, Pure Silk Hosiery, Lingerie. Free sales outfit. Commission. Silver Lady Company, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAK, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., Manhattan, West 70's, near Park—Sublet 2-room apt., housekeeping, electric refrigeration, nicely furnished, at sacrifice. Parsons, Rector 2-4208.

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N. Y. C.—SUBLET 3 light, airy rooms; elevator, charmingly furnished, piano; near Tenth Church, convenient subways. 181 Waverly Place (5-F). See superintendent, Chelsea 3-5986.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En 2-1883.

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LaSell 2900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTUIT, Mass.—Season or month, 6-room cottage, 2-car garage, screened porch, all improvements; fishing, boating; near Christian Science church. Tel. Hyde Park 0497-W. J. T. Farnham, 104 Highland St., Hyde Park, Mass.

FOR RENT, BERKSHIRES, 6-room cottage on Westfield River; fireplace, kitchen range; wood supplied; spring water in kitchen; no electricity; 2 complete bedrooms, also daybed; 8 acres grounds: $150.00; until Sept. 15th, C. A. ROWLAND, 33-16 153rd St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

LONGNOOK BEACH
LO TRURO, CAPE COD
Ocean front, furn. cottages, private colony, near Highland Light; electric lights, baths, fireplaces, screened porches. H. W. Stranger, 387 Washington St., Boston.

WEST DENNIS, Cape Cod, Mass.—Modern, quiet, secluded four-room furnished cottages in pine grove on Bass River, with private beach. R. L. Freeman, Cove Rd. Tel. Harwich 358-W-4.

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MAC LeROY FARM, Barnett, Vt. (P. O. address East Ryegate, R. D.). Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Roy, Proprietors. Tel. Barnet 82-14. 5 miles from Route 5; large dairy farm on mountain side; beautiful western view; 10-min. walk through fields to lake; innerspring mattresses; home cooking, country style; a convenient, restful home for vacationists; vegetables, berries, milk, cream, maple syrup from the farm; clientele selected. Folder. Rates. Reasonable.

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

TWEED VALLEY FARM, a dairy farm in the Green Mountains, offers accommodation to a limited number of vacationists; modern conveniences; conservative rates. For information write Mrs. George Wilde, Stockbridge, Vt.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

WEST CUMMINGTON, MASS., Deerhill House, 20 miles from Pittsfield—Quiet, for rest or study; good meals, no liquor; room and board at $14.00 a week. F. L. SHAW.

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PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—New term starting. Instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing. TR. 7-9480

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION. Driver, for elderly lady requiring capable, kind personal attention, light housekeeping. 45 Herschel Avenue, Springfield, N. J. Mi. 6-1272.

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United States and Canada
(Continued)

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Ziegler's Market
Bussey St. Phone 0288 East Dedham

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY
Thru L. G. FROST Lowest Rates
Pleasing Service
All kinds of Insurance
Tel. Dedham 2148-W

EVERETT

Shower and Wedding GIFTS
With Wrapping Service
Braun Card & Gift Shop
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen's
Graduation Suggestions
Hosiery, Lingerie, Gloves
Bags, Costume Jewelry
381 MAIN STREET

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE Co.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream, Eggs

One of New England's Outstanding
Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

For Spring
CALL 3430 for an appointment for a fresh permanent and change of hair styling.
Harper Method
520 Main Street — Room 17

F. A. Lane Company
CLOTHIER
Tropical Suits—Straw Hats
ALSO Abundance of Sport Apparel at attractive prices
530 MAIN STREET

Summer Dresses and Coats for Women and the Miss
Men's Suits in Summer Weight Manhattan Shirts
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

FRAMINGHAM

SPECIAL OFFER to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
10% DISCOUNT THIS MONTH
RAYFIELD'S
Framingham's leading Speciality Shop

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

GIFTS OF DISTINCTION
For Father
Shirts and ties that are authentically correct
Adds quality to your purchase but nothing to the price.
The Manhattan Shop

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Let us check over your tires. You should buy now.
Mobilgas
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

Let your money go "Father"
This Week End
Arrow sport shirts—slack suits—interwoven socks—Hickok belts
GERROS' MEN'S SHOP
Opposite Post Office

CLEANING NEW YORK DYEING CO.
"When the Clean Clean the Clean Clean"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

Vanity Fair Kneelast Stockings
fit perfectly
And they will fit you perfectly because they're fashioned in three "sculptured" sizes . . . short, regular, long. Finished with the patented kneelast top. You'll find them beautiful and long wearing.
PHILBROOK-MacKENNEY SHOP, INC.

HINGHAM

Don't forget
FATHER'S DAY
Fountain Pens, Stationery, Kodaks
Candy, Shaving Accessories
DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
HING. 0360—1277
At the Square At the Center

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
come in light, airy models and streamlined designs. Come in, try on these lovely little shoes.
Buy With Confidence
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
168 High Street

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

Cool Summer Lingerie
"Trillium" Slips, Gowns, Panties and Pajamas, White and Tea-Rose. Lovely new models, $1.98 to $4.98. "Artist Model" Foundation with detachable lace bra—$5.00 and $6.50. Chiffon Hosiery—First Quality—59c.
The Anna Leary Shop
231 Maple Street

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation
A. E. Dauphinee, Manager
Junction Route 28 and East Main Street
Tel. 676 Hyannis
Gas and Electric Appliances
GLENWOOD HOTPOINT
Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape

LAWRENCE

Beach and Play Clothes for Sun and Fun
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Beach and Play Shop, Second Floor

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

J. A. LEONE CO.
Fuel Oil

TIMKEN OIL HEATING
578 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

ALEMITE LUBRICATION
Specialists
Methuen Service Station, Inc.
Broadway at Brown St., Methuen, Mass.

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

Ross Stores
3 DEPOT SQUARE
OFFICIAL HOOVER SPECIAL
$17.95

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

A BICYCLE FOR A GRADUATION GIFT
A bicycle would make a most acceptable gift for the boy or girl graduate. See what we have.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Merrimack Street
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

The Home of Thoroughbred Fashions
CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL Phone 7661

LYNN

Next Sunday
June 15th is
National Father's Day
Remember Dad the American Way
Give him a quality gift from Goddard's
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3737
The House of Quality

We Are at Your Service
When it's Men's Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery and Sport Sweaters in Popular Shades.
Lonvals
328 UNION STREET

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
Kyanize Paint and Varnish Product—made in New England, by New England Labor, for New England People
Hutchinson Hardware Co.
INC.
49-55 Munroe Street LY 2-2400

AUTO BODY AND FENDER WORK
Complete Auto Service
Ivor L. Burpee & Son
821 Washington St. Ly 2-6280

GIFTS for GRADUATES
Beautiful and Useful Gifts that the graduate will cherish
Reasonable Prices for Quality Gifts
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

KARL'S PASTRY SHOP
"The Bakery That's Different"
Wedding and Birthday Cakes to Order
WE DELIVER
248 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.
LY. 2-1550

MALDEN

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 6200
41 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 3252

MALDEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COGGAN & SHERMAN
Hardware
Paints
Wallpaper
Cutlery and Kitchenware
LAWN MOWERS
12" Mower, 8" wheel $3.98
Rubber Tired 16" Mower, 10" wheel $5.98
Knock-down Screen Frames
16 inch, 36 inch, 48 inch Fence Wire
415 Main Street Malden 4302

A Wide Selection of Practical
FATHER'S DAY GIFTS
Don't forget your Dad on
SUNDAY, JUNE 15
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
MEN'S and BOYS' DISTINCTIVE CLOTHING
93 Pleasant Street, Malden

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
We will be pleased to serve you
22 Dartmouth Street Mal. 3097

FATHER'S DAY—JUNE 15
We have a wide selection of
GIFTS FOR FATHER
Jewelry, Watches, Fountain Pens and Many other pleasing gifts
GEORGE DOWNIE, Jeweler
28 Pleasant Street, Malden

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office on Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

Going on a Vacation?
Visit Our Store and Stock Up on Your Needs
Summer Apparel for Women and Children
FACTORY OUTLET STORE
Near Strand Theater
204 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

JOHN R. SHEPARD
311 Pleasant Street Malden
JENNEY
ADVANCED KEY-POWER and BEAD GASOLINES
Chevron Gasoline

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630
20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OUR GARDEN SHOP
158 ESSEX STREET
Come in, browse around
There is no parking problem on Essex Street
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
Tel. 0294—0295

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 Main Street
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
Tel. Melrose 1649

93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants. CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

Don't Forget
TIES and SHIRTS for FATHER on JUNE 16
ALECK'S
We treat you ☐ all year ○
106 MAIN STREET TEL. 3332-R

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Purrfect HOME HEATING HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1038 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

It's
YEAR ROUND SATISFACTION
that counts
and that's what you get day in and day out, at the
NEW PUBLIC MARKET
JUST PHONE 5-7821

Willey's Inc.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Our Summer Shop at Edgartown will open Wednesday, June 18.

NEWBURYPORT

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 1425-M
Gown Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers.
COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, ours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 3072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.
"Individualized"
Developing and Printing
Our Specialty
ATWOOD'S CAMERA SHOP
46 Langley Road Big. 5280

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
PORCHES SCREENED
861 Washington St. LAS. 4853

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

J. B. JURAD
NOW IS THE TIME TO CHANGE TO SUMMER LUBRICATION
Guaranteed Used Cars
CHRYSLER PLYMOUTH
11 COURT STREET LAS 3338

PITTSFIELD

Highes Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

WALK-OVER
Smart New White Shoes for Summer
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

DEER HILL HOUSE
Chicken Dinners 75c
Luncheon 60c
No liquor
West Cummington, Mass.
F. L. SHAW, Rt. 9 on the Berkshire Trail

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

LUMBER
and Mill Work
Dettinger Lumber Co., Inc.
Tel. 2-6917 24 Warren Terrace

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Once again, our famous
FLAN-L-TEX SLACKS
$2.95
- SANFORIZED SHRUNK!
- FAST COLORED!
- STRIPES!
- PLAIN TONES!
- TALON CLOSURES

REMICK'S
PRE. 1446 FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING

GIFTS
Graduation, Weddings, Birthdays
Agents for
Towle Silverware
WILLIAM E. FRITZ
JEWELER
1543 Hancock St.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Glass Silverware and Greeting Cards

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Fill Your Bins Now
with 'blue coal'—Franklin Coal—New England Coke—All Dust-proofed for your protection.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock Street PRE 0047

Visit our New Direct Factory Branch

1592 Hancock St., Quincy
Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints—Wallpapers
Artists' Materials—Gifts
H. A. STURN, Mgr.

Sears
BIRTHDAY SALE
Saturday Last Day
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

FATHER'S DAY
June 15th
HATS—SHIRTS—TIES
at
TALBOT'S
1387 Hancock Street

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Contract for
COAL and COKE
while contracts are available
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite Street, Quincy
6 Commercial Street, Weymouth

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

BANANA ICE CREAM
Made with Fresh Bananas
TORRE'S PAVILLION
Reading and Wakefield Line

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

G. H. Atkinson Company
Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

at THORNDIKE'S
MAIN STREET AT HAVEN STREET
Give Father something that will please him
Ties, Shirts, Hosiery, Hats, Slacks, Shoes, Pajamas, Garters, Caps.
Phone Read. 0812-M

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SHARON

"Scotty's"
SHELL
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057, Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVIS SQUARE
WALL PAPER & PAINT CO.
DEALERS IN
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Glass and Putty
410-412 HIGHLAND AVE. SOM. 0746

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

LIFE AUTOMOBILE 17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM.0781 FIRE ACCIDENT
A.B.&L.K. Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE, MASS.
PLATE GLASS BURGLARY COMPENSATION LIABILITY

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Square, Prospect 1095
Come in and see our complete line of equipment for Fishing, Vacation or Picnics.

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions grown on the premises
Telephone Orders given Special Care
328 Broadway Som 0416

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINCHESTER
Hairdressing Parlor
Madam Therieau, Prop.
Oil Permanents
Phone 2-9613
820 STATE STREET

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	U	T	H	O	R		M	O	N	E	T	A		
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730

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

TAUNTON

For your Swim Suit
Wonderful styles—made by Catalina
Shown only in Taunton at
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 Main St.

HOUSE PAINT
Sherwin-Williams { 2.95 gal. } 5-gallon kit
PIERCE HARDWARE CO.
Taunton 57

For Father's Day
Interwoven Hose, Arrow Shirts, Ties, Handkerchiefs and Shorts, Wembley and Palm Beach Ties, Jantzen Bathing Suits and Trunks
at SEELEY'S
52-54 Taunton Green

WATERTOWN

It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.,
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

PETUNIAS
and many other well-grown bedding and window-box plants—reasonably priced.
Come in and see them at
The REDDEN GREENHOUSE
37 BOYNTON ST. WALTHAM 3106

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody Street Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats, Groceries, Fresh Vegetables
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Local Deliveries. Also in Waban and Weston
Wellesley Hills Market
251 Washington Street Wel. 3300

WEYMOUTH

PYREX WARE
for
WEDDING GIFTS
Seeds, Paints, Garden Tools at
R. E. Cobb Hardware Co.
Tel. Wey 0038

BLANKETS
Laundered soft and fluffy
SOUTH WEYMOUTH
Laundry and Cleansing Co.
Tel. Wey. 2300

MASSACHUSETTS

WEYMOUTH (Continued)

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPNY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Personal secretarial service; authors' Mss.; duplicating; private tuition. 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

BIRMINGHAM

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575, Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons Ltd.
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Helping the Situation

Lakewood, Ohio

The following incident happened on a train going north in Scotland. There were four people in the compartment, each one seated by a window and engrossed in the magnificent scenery. Six other passengers entered—father, mother, school-age sons and daughters. The compartment had room for only four of them, so the boys reluctantly went elsewhere.

The journey continued, and it became evident, from the family's conversation, that they regretted being separated from one another even for a few hours. Shortly afterward, the passengers nearest the corridor (a young couple) rose and strolled away. The vacated places aroused speculation—now perhaps the boys could come in, if only for a little while. One of the girls went in search of the boys, and when all three came back, the satisfaction of the rest was obvious.

Then the mother explained to the other two somewhat puzzled passengers: "We are eager to be together as much as possible. There are so many things to hear and to tell and soon we'll be scattered again—father and I to East Africa, the children to their schools."

When the young couple returned, the boys stood immediately, but were reassured. "We have only come for our magazines. You may stay here." At that the united family smiled with gratitude and one of them said, hopefully, after a minute or so, "Perhaps they have found good seats somewhere else."

But they hadn't! There had been none available except in the middle of a crowded compartment! In order to have a view of the changing panorama they were gazing from a corridor window and the remaining two of the original four fellow travelers, coming upon them there, exclaimed impulsively, "You don't know the great kindness you've shown."

The situation of the family was then explained and the young couple responded, "Well, you are doing a kindness now. Without you we'd not have discovered that we were of such help."

Did You Ever Wonder

What Explosion Fruits Are?

Explosion or explosive fruits are those which scatter their seeds to a considerable distance from the parent plant by the sudden and forcible rupture of the fruit.

A familiar example is the squirting cucumber. The fruit is like a bristly small cucumber and is carried on a bent stem. The stem extends inside the fruit and acts much like a cork in a bottle. As the fruit ripens, the fruit cells swell up and exert a high pressure. When the tissues immediately surrounding the stem soften sufficiently, the pressure forces the "cork" out of the fruit and the seeds are squirted with some force through the hole where the stem used to be.

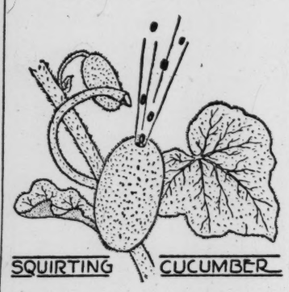
Another and different method of seed dispersal by explosion is seen in the pods of rubber trees. Rubber seedlings need plenty of room if they are to do well. They won't grow if they are too close together. The seed pods consequently fill with a gas, the pressure of which finally becomes so great as to cause the ripe pod to explode with a noise comparable to that of firing a 22-caliber rifle.

The force with which these rubber tree bombs explode flings the seeds to distances up to a hundred feet from the parent tree, thus greatly improving the survival chances of the seedlings.

Other explosion fruits include the wood sorrel; the touch-me-not; the castor oil plant; the crane's bill; and other common plants to be found in America.

It might be thought that the smaller and lighter the seed, the farther the explosion would send it. This is not the case, as will be plain if we remember which we could throw the farther—a ping-pong ball or a golf ball. The large heavy seeds generally are thrown farther than the small light ones.

It is interesting to note that those seed pods which explode on being touched throw their seeds in the direction of the object which touches them. As this object usually is an animal, some of the seeds will cling to the creature for transportation to parts unknown.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



Speaking of Conversation

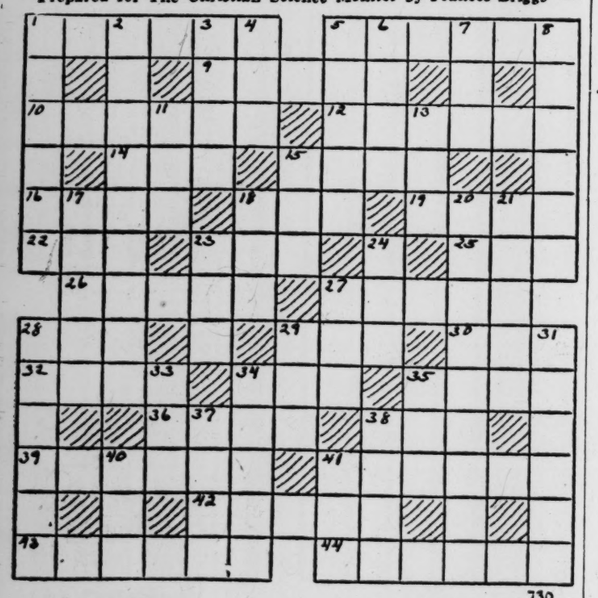
One of the best rules in conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish had been left unsaid. —Swift.

Not only to say the right thing in the right place, but far more difficult, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment. —Sala.

Take as many half minutes as you can get, but never talk more than half a minute without pausing and giving others an opportunity to strike in.—Swift.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Louis Bromfield is what?
5—What is an epithet of Juno?
9—Igor Stravinsky is interested in what?
10—What is the axilla?
12—What are sticks or posts sharpened for driving into the ground?
14—To consume.
15—What is one of the Ursidae?
16—Who composed music for "Show Boat"?
18—Possessive pronoun.
19—Inverness, Scotland, gave its name to a kind of what?
22—Every one.
23—Where was Thackeray born (abbr.)?
25—To be able.
26—Who is the sleuth in the S. S. Van Dine tales?
27—A small drum with one head.
28—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
29—A gesture.
30—To convert to one's service.
32—What is planted on Arbor Day?
34—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
36—At sea.
36—What is a grating or gridiron?
38—To occupy a seat.
39—What is one of the native tribes of Mongolia?
41—What is a short run at top speed?
42—What was formerly an honorary title given to Turkish officers of high rank?
43—What do you call motion pictures, collectively?
44—Those who solve crossword puzzles often use what?

Down

1—What territory did U. S. purchase from Russia?
2—Who was famous Mongol conqueror?
3—To leave out.
4—What is a track worn by a wheel?
5—Who would not like to spend money?
6—What prefix means "eight"?
7—What European deer is like the moose of North America, but not so large?
8—Who was author of "Sense and Sensibility"?
11—Who played the pipes?
13—What is a portion of a curved line?
15—To begin to grow.
17—What is a young eel?
18—How many acts in opera "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
20—What is the science of sound?
21—To describe and analyze according to the rules of grammar?
23—How does Heber describe Greenland's mountains?
24—Jackdaw.
27—What Mother Goose character is a piper's son?
28—Stubs of trees are what?
29—What is a four-poster?
31—What is an annual church celebration?
33—To urge on.
34—What place is scene of a part of "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
35—To ventilate.
37—What is a lariat?
38—A general nautical term for any mast.
40—And not.
41—Pronoun.

730

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Biographical Lines

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Theodore Roosevelt

1858-1919

EVEN AS President of the United States he was "Teddy."
The world regards him as America's champion and all-round man.
For seven generations every Roosevelt was born in New York City.
Theodore's father was a very prosperous glass merchant.
After studying under tutors the boy traveled about Europe.
At twenty-two he graduated from Harvard University.
At twenty-three he was elected to the legislature of New York.
After three terms he left the East for a ranch in the plains.
Thousands of Americans already looked up to him as a reformer.

HE BECAME a Civil Service Commissioner in Washington.
Everywhere he endeavored to enforce the law "to the handle."
Then he accepted the post of Police Commissioner in New York.
In a clear sweep he rid the department of all inefficient men.
But soon he turned his back again on New York for Washington:
He had been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy . . .
His problem was to overcome the inertia of bureaucracy.
At this time the Cubans were begging for protection from Spain.
But could the United States render aid without a strong navy?
Roosevelt reorganized the whole department from top to bottom.
With war finally declared on Spain, he resigned his office.
He raised a cavalry regiment of volunteers, the "Rough Riders."
At the head of his men he led the charge upon San Juan Hill.
This brought the surrender of Santiago and the end of the war.
Theodore Roosevelt was now the most popular man in America.
He became Governor of New York; he became Vice-President.
In 1901 President McKinley was suddenly assassinated.
And Roosevelt found himself President of the United States.

DECLARED THE new President on the day of his inauguration:
"While I am here, the White House door shall swing open
As wide for the poor working man as for the capitalist . . ."
In the public eye that door symbolized a new era of justice . . .
Roosevelt's administration was one of great accomplishment.
He increased the national forest from 43 to 194 million acres.
He established a new Department, that of Commerce and Labor.
In 1902 an anthracite coal strike broke out in Pennsylvania.
Roosevelt called the representatives of both parties and said:
"In the interest of the third party, the public, it must end."
At this intervention of the President, order was restored.
In 1903 Panama revolted and declared her independence.
Within a few days Roosevelt recognized the little Republic.
Thus he cleared the way for construction of the Panama Canal . . .
The President held the confidence of the majority of Americans.
By an overwhelming vote they elected him to serve a second term.

IN 1905 A BITTER war was going on between Russia and Japan.
Theodore Roosevelt appealed personally to both Emperors.
The result was that the two monarchs finally came to terms.
Then France and Germany contested their interests in Morocco.
Roosevelt took the lead in calling a conference of the powers.
And the Conference of Algeciras averted a disastrous conflict.
By the end of his second term, Roosevelt had made it clear:
That the United States desired peace, a definite, lasting peace;
That she was prepared to defend her rights on land and sea;
That the Monroe Doctrine would be maintained whenever necessary.
He stepped from the White House with a prestige all his own.
He had stabilized the economic system of the United States.
He had extended the influence of America throughout the world.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierri.
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Daily Quotation

THOROUGHNESS is the earning power of success, and success must always be earned.—Edward Bok.

In Lighter Vein

Dialogue in Vowel Sounds

The Scotch language is peculiarly powerful in its use of vowels, as may be judged from the following conversation. The exchange relates to a plaid hanging at a shop door.

Customer (inquiring about the material): "Oo?" (wool?)
Shopman: "Aye, oo." (yes, wool)
Customer: "A' oo?" (all wool?)
Shopman: "Ay, a'oo." (yes, all wool)
Customer: "A' a'e oo?" (all one wool?)
Shopman: "Ou, ay, a' a'e oo." (oh, yes, all one wool)

So It Seemed

Girl: "All he talked about was Socrates, Pericles, etc."
Roommate: "Isn't it strange that men are so fond of wrestling matches?"

The Breakfast Table

He: "The toast is tough again."
Wife: "Oh, darling, that's the cork mat that you're eating."

Daily Anecdote

Criticizing a Critic

It is said that it was the custom of Apelles, probably the greatest painter of antiquity, to expose his finished paintings to the view of passers-by. He would take his station behind the canvas in order to overhear and profit by the remarks which the spectators passed upon his works. One day a well-known shoemaker found fault with the sandals of a figure in the picture. Judging that the man was a competent critic, Apelles was glad to correct the error.

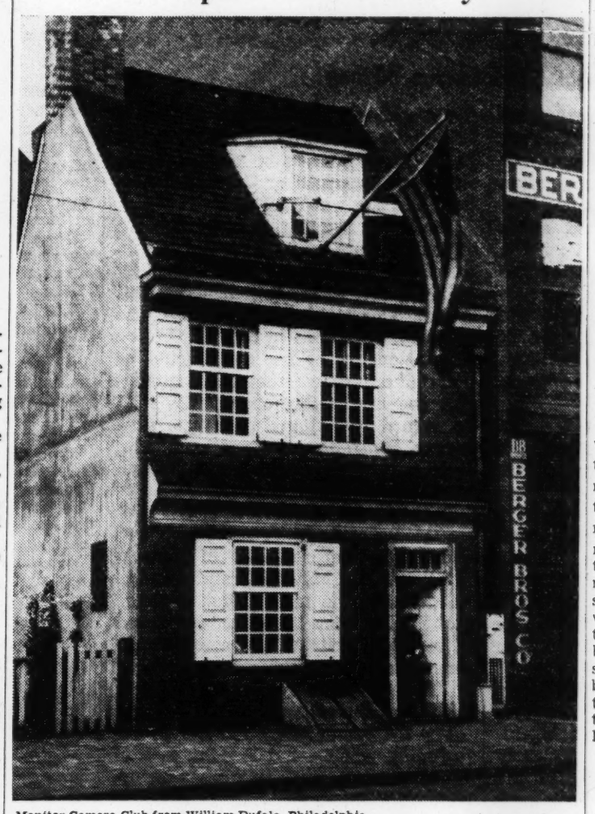
The following day the shoemaker appeared again, and noting with pride that the artist had acted upon his suggestion of yesterday began to criticize the costume worn by the figure in the canvas. Apelles thereupon stalked out from his concealment, and silenced the pretentious cobbler with a remark which has passed into a proverb: "Let the shoemaker stick to his last."

Where Would You Find—

1. The South American country of which Asuncion is the capital?
2. The state whose 1941 automobile license plates have light blue figures on a white background?
3. The Texas city which dropped from the 100,000 population class in the 1940 census?
4. The Reversing Falls?
5. Duluth?
6. A lorry?
7. The country of which Ernest Wetter is President?
8. The Red Star?
9. Saginaw Bay?
10. Coins bearing the likeness of Chief of State Philippe Pétain?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Birthplace of Old Glory



Monitor Camera Club from William Dufala, Philadelphia

The first American flag was made by Betsy Ross in this little home at 238 Arch Street, Philadelphia, at the request of George Washington, Robert Morris, and Col. George Ross, for the Continental Congress.

America's Forests

About three fourths of the forest lands in the United States are privately owned.

Plane Efficiency

In the World War, airplane engines had to be overhauled every 50 hours. Today they can go 600.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the covenant that I have made with you ye shall not forget; neither shall ye fear other gods.—II Kings 17:38.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Vocations

Gourd Toys

An ingenious farmer woman the writer met last summer showed us the amusing and interesting toys made of gourds which she raised in the garden and, after drying, decorated cleverly with eyes, noses, and mouths and fashioned into animal toys. The bodies of these animals were bright calico prints stuffed with soft cotton. There were pigs, elephants, ducks, etc.—the peculiar shapes of the gourds being particularly adaptable to such animals. The woman was being successful in selling the toys to tourists and, during the winter, to shops in the near-by cities.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

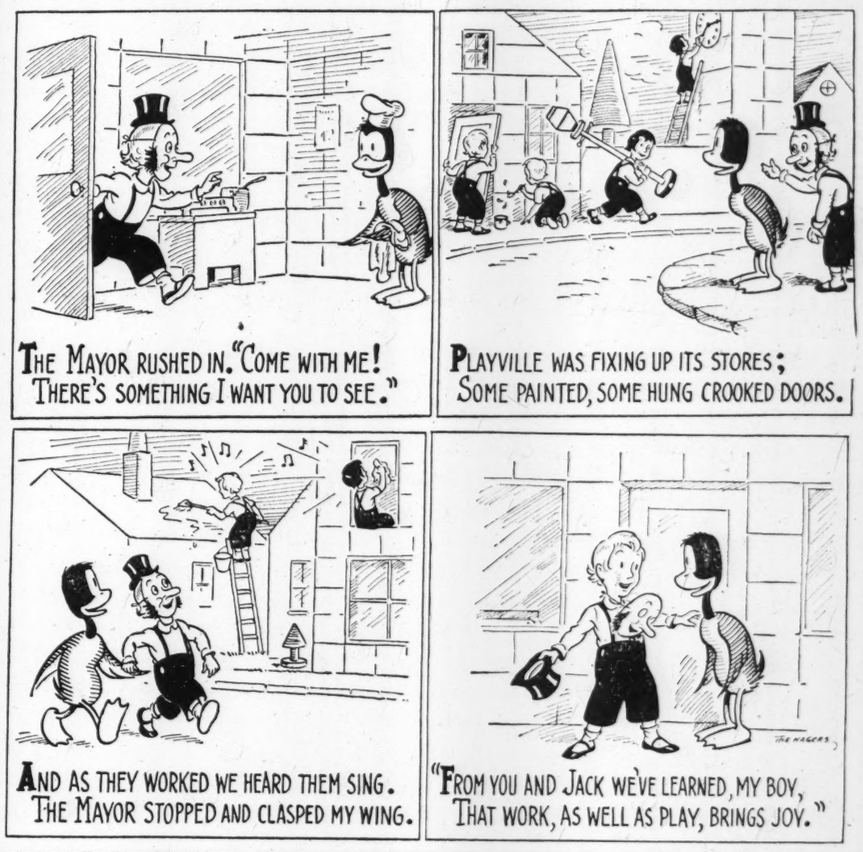
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Paraguay.
2. Montana.
3. El Paso.
4. They are on the St. John River above the city of St. John in New Brunswick, Canada; because of the tide, twice a day the normal flow of the river reverses.
5. A city and port in northeastern Minnesota.
6. This is the English name for a truck.
7. He is head of the Swiss Confederation for 1941.
8. The newspaper of the Russian Army.
9. An arm of Lake Huron.
10. The new French coins of 5, 10, and 20 francs authorized by the government at Vichy.

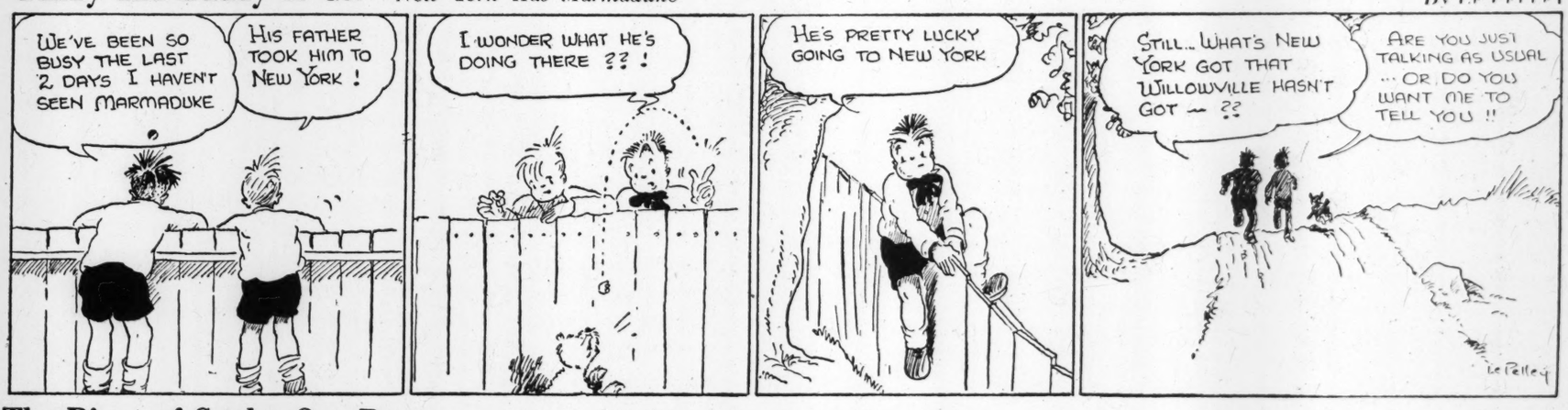
The Adventures of Waddles—*Workville*

By The Hagers


THE MAYOR RUSHED IN. "COME WITH ME! THERE'S SOMETHING I WANT YOU TO SEE."
PLAYVILLE WAS FIXING UP ITS STORES; SOME PAINTED, SOME HUNG CROOKED DOORS.
AND AS THEY WORKED WE HEARD THEM SING. THE MAYOR STOPPED AND CLASPED MY WING.
"FROM YOU AND JACK WE'VE LEARNED, MY BOY, THAT WORK, AS WELL AS PLAY, BRINGS JOY."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*New York Has Marmaduke*

By LeFelley


WE'VE BEEN SO BUSY THE LAST 2 DAYS I HAVEN'T SEEN MARMADUKE
HIS FATHER TOOK HIM TO NEW YORK !
I WONDER WHAT HE'S DOING THERE ?? !
HE'S PRETTY LUCKY GOING TO NEW YORK
STILL.. WHAT'S NEW YORK GOT THAT WILLOWVILLE HASN'T GOT — ??
ARE YOU JUST TALKING AS USUAL ... OR DO YOU WANT ME TO TELL YOU !!
LeFelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Come With Us and We'll Show You Some Real Waves*

By Rodgers

WOW! It was hot again today!
Very hot!
But neither the Boss nor I wasted any time talking about the heat wave—
We were too busy making a few waves of our own!
Rodgers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Protect American Ships

On Nov. 29, 1936, the German Government officially accepted regulations providing that a submarine "may not sink or render incapable of navigation a merchant vessel without having first placed passengers, crews and ship's papers in a place of safety. . . . The ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them aboard."

On May 21, 1941, a submarine, described by survivors as German, sank the United States ship Robin Moor after giving her passengers and crew thirty minutes to take to boats. Their "proximity" to land was 600 miles and the "presence of another vessel" to take them aboard was non-existent. Nearly three weeks later one of the ship's boats containing eleven people was picked up off the coast of Brazil. The fate of the remaining thirty-five is unknown.

These facts about the sinking of the Robin Moor are attested by affidavits of the survivors. Additional available information is that the ship was clearly marked with American insignia and sent a boat to the submarine to warn the captain she was an American ship; that the submarine had no marking "other than the name Lorricke or Lorickke and a figure described as a laughing cow, both painted on the conning tower"; the captain spoke poor English but said he would radio the position to rescuers; that the ship was en route from New York to Cape Town and carried such things as automobiles, canned foods, radios, clothing—no arms and nothing classed as contraband by the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937 under the Neutrality Act; that the Robin Moor was in no combat zone, either by American or German definition; and she was unarmed.

The Robin Moor's sinking is reported as taking place at latitude 6:10 north, longitude 25:40 west—approximately half way between South America and Africa. This sinking—like that of the Zamzam, fired upon in the dark before her nationality or her cargo could be determined—shows that Nazi submarine war has become open piracy with no regard to nationality, cargo, neutrality legislation, international law, German-American agreements, or human life.

In the Cudahy interview, Herr Hitler declared "convoys mean war," and added his interpretations of international law. On May 25 Grand Admiral Raeder said the same thing, declared that for America to protect shipments of arms to Britain by convoy would constitute "a bare unprovoked attack" on Germany that would be "repulsed" with arms if necessary.

For the Robin Moor and her people including women and a child, lack of convoy meant war—without any opportunity to defend themselves. It should be plain to Americans by this time that the Hitler-Raeder talk about international law and threats to fire on convoys has no meaning. What Americans must judge by is acts. And Nazi acts indisputably prove that there is neither peace, honor nor safety in running away or in failing to protect American ships, citizens and rights. There should be convoys for Lend-Lease materials and merchant ships should be armed.

"New Order" Jerry-Building

It would be foolish to take Mussolini's word for it. The Italian people may be persuaded by Il Duce's latest speech that they are to possess Greece in the Axis settlement of Europe. They may even believe that Greece will be worth more than Sardinia or Tunisia, the prizes originally promised for Italy's backdoor attack on France.

But we suspect that many Italians have their fingers crossed, and certainly peoples who do not have the Axis hanging over their heads need not take this part of the speech any more seriously than that in which Il Duce wept for Americans, who he said are doomed to live under a dictator because they insist on getting into the war.

Three reasons for doubt are plain: 1. Hitler's promises to give Greece to Italy mean no more than promises not to attack America; the Nazi system does what its necessities demand. 2. Mussolini has less power to enforce observance of Nazi pledges than has Pétain, to prevent the modification of his armistice terms. 3. The Greeks are sure to have something to say about it. Imagine how gracefully they would take domination by a Nation they had thoroughly defeated.

Italy will "hold" Greece only while Nazi tanks hold down the Greeks. That may signify "possession" to Mussolini, but no one else has to believe it. Nor will anyone who knows history believe that such a settlement means peace in the Balkans. It is rather a good example of the sands of hatred, distrust, and ignorance of man's true nature on which the Nazi "new order" would be built.

A Court for the Country

"The Judges of the Supreme Court of the land must be not only great jurists, they must be great constructive statesmen," declared President Theodore Roosevelt.

This observation will be as true for the coming decade and generation as it has been for any period in the past. Appointment of Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone to become Chief Justice of the United States is therefore gratifying. As was pointed out on this page in an editorial urging his appointment, Mr. Justice Stone brings to the Chief Justiceship both scholarship in the law and judgment in statecraft.

When President Coolidge in 1925 nominated his Attorney General to become a Justice of the Supreme Court, the choice was challenged in the Senate on suspicion that Mr. Stone was overconservative. But within a short time he was writing dissents with Justices Holmes and Brandeis. He would have upheld the first Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1936 and opposed invalidation of the New York minimum wage law. A little later he was helping to sustain the New Deal in the gold clause cases, the TVA, and the Wagner Act.

This might not have been wholly unexpected from the law school dean who in 1921 had protested the denial of constitutional rights to aliens marked for deportation. In fact, by the solidity and open-mindedness of his reasoning Justice Stone illustrates the inadequacy and often inaccuracy of attempts to catalog Justices of the Court by labels of "liberal" or "conservative."

The "liberals" of one generation become the "conservatives" of another, and at the next turn of events "liberals" are trying to regain what "conservatives" have stood for. Moreover, the range of subjects presented to the highest tribunal in the United States is so great that men who would be considered liberal on one subject are conservative on another, and vice versa.

If there is one thesis illustrated by the personal history of the Court, it is that no President can stamp with certainty his own image upon the Court by his appointments. Judges named by Jefferson and Madison to offset the Federalist influence of Marshall ultimately voted with him. The whole Bench appointed by Jackson ruled against him on the Spanish land claims. Lincoln's "legal tender" policy was held unconstitutional by his own appointees. These incidents may be reassuring to some who have feared that President Roosevelt is "capturing" the Supreme Court by having named seven of its nine members.

Buttressing such assurance is the fact that the appointments of Senator James F. Byrnes and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson as Associate Justices bring established legal ability to the Court. Senator Byrnes is not without conservative views, and Mr. Jackson has both candor and practicality.

Moreover, the Justices already appointed by President Roosevelt show indications of taking their own trends as questions arise. Mr. Justice Black is maturing; Mr. Justice Reed has always been a moderate; Mr. Justice Frankfurter wrote an opinion upholding school boards in requiring a salute to the flag; and Mr. Justice Douglas the other day read the Court a lecture on "legislating" in extending the power of the Federal Government.

The Supreme Court, indeed the whole structure of the Federal judiciary with its subordinate courts, is an institution with rich and strong traditions. The Supreme Court and every other true court is a tribunal for all the people. Its very nature makes it responsive in conscience to the ideals of justice and the needs of the entire Nation. The selections just made are welcome because they have kept this consideration in view and hence may be expected to contribute to national unity in a stressful time.

Our Readers Say—

An Open Message to President Roosevelt

Mr. President:

In 1940, 22,000,000 American citizens voted for Wendell Willkie, only 5,000,000 less than for yourself. This indicated that 22,000,000 of our compatriots had more confidence in the leadership of Wendell Willkie than in yours. You won the election by due process of our constitutional laws.

Nevertheless there is a huge element in our country which does not have the confidence in you that it would have in Mr. Willkie, or in you and he working together.

Our Nation is entering the most crucial period in its history, second only to our Civil War if not even more grave. As citizens we look about us, as you do, and see an appalling disunity in our people. Why?

Mr. President, the time for party political considerations is over, and our people must have convincing proof of that fact.

You command the confidence of a great number of our people. Wendell Willkie commands the confidence of most of the others. Wendell Willkie has indicated his willingness to collaborate with you. He has stated that you are "his President." He has called upon his country to support you. He has shown himself to be a gentleman. He has caught the imagination and won the respect of a huge element of our people as a good American.

The outstanding fact of England today is its moral strength and its unity. Mr. Churchill helped create that unity by taking his respected political opponents into high places in his government—Mr. Bevin, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Greenwood.

Mr. President, many Americans would like to see you call Wendell Willkie into a position of the highest responsibility. We want to see him made a member of your cabinet without portfolio. We want to see him, if he will accept, become the Assistant President of the United States with broad responsibilities in close collaboration with you. We want to see this done quickly and sincerely by yourself in its full implication of shared responsibilities so that our people will realize the step has deep significance.

We think this can be done. We think it must be done. It is not a call for "isolation" nor for "intervention." It is a call for UNITY.

Mr. President, it is up to you. W. J.
Cambridge, Mass.

To Halt Japan's Oil

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"U. S. to Halt Japan's Oil When Expedient" is the appropriate headline over a Washington dispatch in your issue, explaining the delay in this "halt."

When and by what authority did expediency become the substitute for honesty in our government?

Let us recall to mind this bit of history: Our agricultural depression following the World War was officially found by an investigating commission of Congress to be partly due to China's trade boycott against Japan. (The Report of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, 1921, part II, page 17.)

Requested by us to abate the boycott, China's answer was that the boycott was effectively preventing Japan's then threatened invasion of her sovereignty. Consummating a bargain, China sheathed this weapon and saved our agriculture and we gave her the Nine Power Treaty with assurance of its equal effectiveness in protection of her sovereignty.

And now, and for nearly four years past, instead of denying oil to Japan in discharge of this treaty obligation of honor, and in compliance with our bargain for which China paid us that consideration of value, we propose to halt this oil supply "when expedient."

Meantime, this four years' slaughter of innocents through our oil and other supplies continues merrily on. FRED H. LYSONS
Seattle, Wash.

For Americans to Choose

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is it not possible that we who differ with Colonel Lindbergh, instead of being dupes of British propaganda may have carefully and prayerfully considered our only two possible courses of action?

Our first is to help England now, not halfheartedly, but with all our powers in anyway that may be necessary for her survival. She is our only possible ally in Europe and, whatever her past mistakes, is fighting magnificently and sometimes most effectively. If England wins with our help, American ideals will dominate the world.

The other course is to withdraw into complete isolation and watch all we have called civilization crushed. We would have to become a permanent military nation, with every interest subordinated to defense, in order to be allowed merely to exist in a world in which we would have neither influence nor friends.

It is for America to choose.
New York EDNA W. SUTTON

"Waking the Sleepy Giant"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I gain so much enjoyment and profit by cultivating the breakfast habit of reading The Christian Science Monitor that I want to pass the idea along to the world at large. I have just finished digesting your superb editorial, "Waking the Sleepy Giant," and, thanks to the Monitor, I verily believe he is at last rubbing his eyes preparatory to rousing himself to action. Were it not for The Christian Science Monitor, its brilliant news dispatches and masterly editorials and analysis of events, we should be lost. But, with the Monitor as a guiding light, we are inspired to see that things are shaping in the right direction after all (in spite of a somewhat natural impatience at so much delay).

I have another habit, which has greatly helped to beautify the walls of my study. The wallpaper is an ivory satin stripe specially selected, and on the walls are pinned a choice collection of The Home Forum reproductions of some of the most famous paintings and drawings in the world.

Chicago A. G.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Trying to Wag the Dog

Land of Eternal Spring

To the tourist, Guatemala is the land of milk and honey, where orchids are "four bits" a dozen and good cooks may be had for $8 a month, with two hours off on Sunday afternoon! The scenery is beautiful, the people friendly and the cost of Guatemala products ridiculously low. The Indians are colorful and "too, too quaint for words," and it all makes a grand bridge-table conversationalist out of one who has made an exhaustive study of Guatemala. (Clark's Tour No. 7, five days, all expenses, Inglis Spikkin guides, $48.40.) An honest and stable government, no graft, no waste, and almost no Federal indebtedness. No income tax and no sales tax! It just seems too good to be true—and it is too good to be true.

After the second or third visit, one begins to find out that Guatemala is just another collection of human beings and that beneath that beautiful surface it has the same joys and sorrows, problems and rewards any other country has, and that if you are apt to criticize you can find plenty of subjects close at hand. But, don't forget that all of those good features that you saw the first time are still there. The fact that you are beginning to point out flaws merely means that you are beginning to feel at home—and that home is a place you want to improve.

* * *

Try not to need any imported articles; you'll be much happier. The nickel box of lemon drops in your corner drug store at home will set you back 25 cents here and nearly all other imported merchandise is in proportion. But they achieved a high state of civilization here centuries before the United States was ever thought of, and did quite well at it, thank you. So when you really come to know the place you are usually able to find some local product that will do about as well as the imported one, and at an absurdly low price.

Out where I stayed last time we had a small house and three servants, cook, maid and gardener. The three were paid a total of $27 a month, plus food and a place to stay for the cook and maid. Absurdly cheap? Quite so, but my colored man in Oklahoma cooks, takes care of our small place and occasionally drives Mother, all for $35 a month and "found." Of course, it's more difficult to get that baronial feeling with only one handy man around.

It's the import duty that makes the imported merchandise cost so much. But, there is a Government to support. Back home we have high ad valorem taxes, plenty of income tax, sales taxes—but we must hurry along—and down here they have no income tax, no sales tax and only a tiny ad valorem. Most of their Federal money comes from import taxes and from the export tax on coffee. You can pay your money and take your choice, but in either case you support a Government.

* * *

In Guatemala you live either as you did at home, and pay about as much for it as you did there, or you live as the Guatemaltecos do, for next to nothing—the great majority of Guatemaltecos, we mean, for there is a small upper-crust that educates its children in Europe and in the States and does all of the other expensive things common to all other upper-crusts.

An unfurnished six-room house in a good location will cost you $40 to $50 a month, bus fare a nickel, gasoline 28 cents a gallon, cleaning $1 a suit, soft drinks a nickel, shoe shine ditto, barber shop about the same as at home. And the barber talks and talks, but it's in Spanish and doesn't bother you a bit. Of course, you can go to a shop catering to Guatemaltecos and get a hair-cut for 8 cents, but you probably won't after you have seen a few of his samples!

The better hotels are reasonable in price, and there are some excellent hotels in Guatemala. Room with bath and three very good meals will cost from $3 to $6 a day. Pensions, or boarding houses, of very good quality, with meals and bath family-style, will average $35 a month.

To travel through the Highlands in good cars, with a driver and an English-speaking guide, including the best hotel accommodations and all of the scenery you can drink in, will average $10 a day.

And I've talked to scores and scores of tourists and have yet to find one who was not thoroughly satisfied with "The Land of Eternal Spring." EMMETT E. BARBEE

Mirror of World Opinion

Rough-Hew Your Ends

A vast majority of Americans are determined that Hitlerism shall not become the life philosophy of our next decade. No criticism is implied in what follows of the willingness to risk war, if risk is necessary, in order to prevent that catastrophe. We approve heartily of such a policy. We believe that England must be aided in every way, and that Hitlerism must be destroyed. But it must be clear that the will to defend and the will to win are not enough in themselves to safeguard the country against the future. . . .

Mr. Churchill's brave defiance of Hitlerism, and Lord Halifax's frequent statements that England intends to re-establish international justice and national freedom, are heartening, but too unspecific for many American minds. If England wins and we believe that she will, how are justice and freedom to be implemented? What kind of Europe does Great Britain hope for after the war? What kind of hope does England offer to a Europe freed from Hitlerism. It never will be freed without a better hope than was offered in 1918.

The entirely independent small State has become already an historical impossibility. A continent, interdependent economically, yet split, as Europe was, into national States warring with tariffs and exclusions, and controlled by a shifting balance of power, is preferable to the new slavery system of the Nazis, but looks toward no encouraging future. Our concern as to how Europe is to be internally reorganized into a successful and nonaggressive group, federation, or union of nations, is only indirect; our concern that the purpose of the victors should be so to reorganize it, is direct and vital. We do not want to pledge our future to the restoration of a bad status quo.—H. S. C. in *The Saturday Review of Literature.*

The Wide Horizon

He Threw Them a Torch

By Mary Zirkle

In these days when liberty of the press is one of the lights that has gone out over a great portion of the globe, numerous writers all across America, and correspondents in foreign countries, must find their thoughts turning back to a man who, in dramatic terms, first presented to them the long struggle for that freedom. It was Walter Williams, founder and long time dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, who in his lectures sketched that battle for hundreds of students with a light touch and in a quiet voice, and still made it come alive: the long effort of man's determination to write the truth as he sees it for all men to read.

We knew, in our student days, that "The Dean" was known and welcomed in India, in China and Japan and all the countries of Europe, but that did not impress us one-half so much as his presence. It would be too much to say that we were awed. It is difficult to awe Juniors and Seniors in a middle western State university, especially those peculiar individuals who consider themselves material for the newspaper craft; and no one understood this better than Walter Williams who, as a lad under the blazing sun in a Missouri cornfield, had seen himself an editor and molder of public opinion.

* * *

All the same, the hush that fell over the auditorium of Neff Hall when he appeared, slight and erect, on the platform before his class in History and Principles of Journalism and, with one hand on the lectern threw his head back the better to look into our faces, out of the long procession of faces he had seen there; all the same, I say, that hush was more than the grudging quiet in many a classroom. It was compounded not altogether of respect and deference, although we owed him these. He had a quality that Benjamin Franklin may have had: a complete worldliness, together with those attributes of a gentleman and an idealist that captured our attention and hushed the most persistent whisper.

The lectures he dwelt on most, as if already he had a prescience of what was to come, were those dealing with the courageous, and doubtless crochety and difficult, pioneers of the press who first dared to strike a light in the universal, and accepted, darkness; who persisted, and made nuisances of themselves and got themselves martyred, to the distaste of all proper and conventional English gentlemen, until by sheer reason and disagreeableness they won the right to report for every eye that cared to read the proceedings of the British Parliament.

The freedom of the press and the right of every editor to print whatever would bring his readers to the point of threatening to stop their subscriptions, yet not quite doing so for fear they might miss what he would say next, was so ingrained in most of us, who had been brought up on small town weeklies and dailies, that this was new to us, as he had known it would be. The insistence upon the freedom and dignity of the press; the lessons drawn from the unlicensed and unbridled, yet dynamic journalism of Horace Greeley and James Gordon Bennett and Henry Raymond; the little men and greedy men who yet sometimes rose above themselves because they were, after all, "gentlemen of the press," and felt that responsibility: These were the themes he delighted to dwell upon.

* * *

The battle for the liberation of the press was fought and won in England. It scarcely touched America, yet we are the heirs and beneficiaries of that struggle. It seemed to us, listening to these stories of times long past, incredible that instead of that freedom expanding to all countries it should contract until even here it should fall into question; so incredible that we did not even consider it seriously.

But we are considering it now, and remembering his warnings: that a precious thing must be well kept and cherished, and that to hold the right to speak the truth the press must be untiring in its efforts to seek the truth and to tell it without fear or favor but without distortion.

I think that if he were here today, Walter Williams would not be surprised at the almost universal extension of propaganda, but would nevertheless hold steadfastly to his conviction that in the country where it was won, and in the New World which inherited it, the freedom of the press must never be allowed to lapse.

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